

4th March 1948] [Dr. V. K. John]

to it in the place which it is assigned to them must be given effect to by you immediately. We should be given that place to which we are entitled; otherwise we shall be only inconvenienced very much in functioning as the official Opposition."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I have no doubt on that point. It is a matter which I could have decided myself, but I thought that in an important matter like this the House must feel interested and so I wanted to be guided by the sense of the House. It is in that view that I wanted to take the sense of the House."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"May I know whether Dr. John is anxious to get into the seat of the Leader of the House?" (Loud laughter.)

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The only point is this: I showed the letter of the present Democratic Party to Mr. Uppi Sahib on the 25th and I did not expect any opinion from him at that time. Afterwards, I thought it would be better if I wrote to him and ask him to reply. That was sent to him on the 27th and we do not know whether it reached him. However we need not wait any further . . ."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"We will wait till to-morrow."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I had a communication from Dr. John announcing to me that a party had been formed. He insisted that the Opposition should have the privilege of all the Ministers being present here during the debate. Even without your (Mr. President) sanction I had the information communicated to the Leader of the Opposition, and I am obliged to the Hon. Ministers who are present here."

(SOME VOICE: "After all it is a mere change of place that Mr. John is asking for.")

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Even without official recognition I was helping hon. Dr. John."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Thank you very much."

(At this stage the President said that discussion on the Budget might be resumed.)

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR 1948-49—cont.

* SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, the budget that has been placed before us is a very important budget, because of two points. First of all, it has not given us any additional taxation and we are asked to go on with the monies we have got; and secondly, it is what I may call a constructive programme budget, because more prominence is given to nation-building activities such as Village Uplift and Harijan Welfare. We feel that this year Government propose to do a lot of repair work which has hitherto never been undertaken. We are also feeling that there are items in the budget which go to show that we are returning to our normal condition in the country."

[Sri K. Venkataswami Nayadu] [4th March 1948]

" One feeling in my mind is that these activities require a lot of advertisement before we can appreciate the good work done. For instance, many of our Councillors and Members of the Assembly may not know what work is being done in various firkas which have been marked for such ameliorative work. It is already two years since this Government have come into power and we would like to know how really the villages are affected and how the Harijan uplift is helping that community and so on. Sir, what I feel at the moment is, three important things have to be done if really our country should prosper. First of all, we must have sufficient water-supply. There is a feeling that no improvement has been made in respect of rural water-supply and that the water-supply that people in the villages get is neither good nor sufficient for their needs. I know, Sir, there is a water-supply fund but we should see that work is done rapidly so that really the villages may be helped. In this connexion, I would like to request the Government to take up the water-supply of the Tirumalai Hill station, near Tirupathi and see that good water-supply is given to that famous religious centre. It is a place where lakhs and lakhs of people are going and what they get is only unfiltered water and unless the Government come to our rescue we will not be able to give them that water-supply that is necessary. People from various parts of the country go there and if sometimes an epidemic occurs there will be great loss of life. I have already requested the Government to help us and the Government is taking some time over it and I would request our Endowments Minister, the Hon. Premier, to give up all red-tapism and take up this work on hand and see that water-supply is given at least in the next year. Sir, during the war when there was so much difficulty, the Satyamurtisagar or Poondi Reservoir was started and so it should not now be difficult to take up this small water-supply scheme. Perhaps it may cost 20 or 30 lakhs. I am pointing this out as an instance to show that here is a case where there is money but only the Government should give the personnel to see that a good water-supply is given.

" My second point, Sir, is electricity. We must see that as many villages as possible get electricity, because it is only by giving electric power that we can expand the various activities of the villager including the supply of food and therefore this must be given a very high priority in the work for the next year, i.e., supply of electricity to the villages.

" My third point, Sir, is this. I feel there should be greater sanitation in the villages. We must have good latrines put up everywhere. As a matter of fact, in this City we have taken very great pains to see that there is very good latrine accommodation provided throughout the City. In this country we have got a very bad habit of defecating in public places and it is a very common spectacle in our villages that every morning we see people sitting at various places so that others may laugh at this practice. This has to be remedied and that is a thing which I want this Government to consider, especially the Public Health Minister. I have

4th March 1948] [Sri K. Venkataswami Nayudu]

seen in many public health exhibitions various special types of latrines which will be popular if introduced in every village. It is very necessary to have these public latrines introduced into the villages, so that the habit of people committing nuisance in public may be avoided.

"Then, Sir, coming to the City itself, as a City Member of the Council I would like to impress upon this House some very important matters which are necessary for the City. I see a big danger coming to the foreshore of Madras because the Harbour authorities want to extend the harbour to the Napier Bridge. Yesterday, Sir, through the courtesy of the Chairman of the Port Trust we visited the whole area and we saw the various sketches and we found that opposite the Secretariat buildings there are going to be a number of railway lines, warehouses and there will be lot of smoke caused by trains passing this side and that. It looks as if it is going to be a dockyard. I do not know if it is proper to deprive us of this little open space, this bright spot of Madras, the Marina opposite the Fort. I do not mean to say that we should not expand the harbour but what I suggest is, we should go towards the north and not towards the south because with a little more money, I am sure, the harbour can be developed towards the north."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The report in this morning's papers shows that with the exception of a few of the Councillors, the Municipal Council was in favour of it. Is it so?"

* SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAYUDU:—"I have not seen the report myself and if it is so, Sir, I emphatically contradict that statement and as the Leader of the Congress Party, I know the mind of the members of my party and the majority of the Councillors are against it. We do not want this important piece of land in Madras should be deprived to us. You know, Sir, that thousands of people from Georgetown and North Madras go to the beach opposite the Fort each evening for some recreation. Of course, we have not been able to keep this sea-front in a proper condition. For this I must also blame the Government because they have brought trucks and other things and dumped them in that place and have made it impossible for the people to make the best use of the place. If they want, there is the Island ground and other such places available for the purpose of storing these trucks and not the sea-front, which is mainly intended for the enjoyment of the people of free and fresh air and thereby reduce the incidence of death mostly of respiratory and other kinds. If they really want to avoid this inroad on the sea-front the Government should, if necessary, approach the Central Government and see that the harbour is extended towards the north side. Perhaps it may only cost a little more money for extending the harbour to the north.

"Sir, then there is another important thing with regard to the City of Madras which I would like to point out. There is an Ophthalmic Hospital which is one of the best hospitals in the

[Sri K. Venkataswami Nayudu] [4th March 1948]

Province, and what is the accommodation we have got there? There are only 140 or 150 beds while there are more than 500 patients there every day. I have been a member of the Advisory Committee of this hospital for a number of years and though we have been requesting the Government for increased accommodation, I am sorry to say, this hospital has not received as much attention as some of the more fortunate hospitals in the City have received at the hands of the Government. There seems to be a habit of helping those that are already rich. There is no nurses' quarters in the Ophthalmic Hospital and there is also no possibility of its expansion either. I know, Sir, there is some place opposite the hospital which is likely to be sold in a day or two and it is necessary that Government must acquire that block for the expansion of this hospital. Sir, eye is important and so eye hospitals are very necessary and as only very few such hospitals are there in this Province if you do not pay the legitimate attention to this aspect of administration, I say, we are not doing the best by the medical aid which the Government should give.

"We are glad, Sir, that in Madras the Government have taken over the transport services and I am sure if all the bus routes are taken over by them people will be very happy. They are very luxurious in their accommodation and people are really thankful to the Government for introducing these buses, but what I feel is, their number must be increased and the work must be made as efficient as possible. There is another thing in this connexion which I would like to mention. There is a bus-stand in the heart of the City, next to the Burmah Shell Co., and though the City Corporation have been trying for years to improve it and make it a first-class bus-stand, the Central Government and the Local Government did not give them permission to do so. Now the Local Government have taken over that plot saying, we want to make it a first-class bus-stand, but even to-day it is still in the same condition. Perhaps it may require about 2 lakhs of rupees. It is very necessary that in a capital town like this we must have a first-class bus-stand like a railway station. So, Sir, I hope the Government will see to it that the work on this bus-stand is started during this year, because at present people have to stand for hours and hours together in the open without any shelter from sun and rain; there are no waiting sheds and no restaurants either. So, Sir, this bus-stand requires immediate attention at the hands of the Government.

"Sir, on this occasion, I must thank the Government for the help they have rendered in trying to provide more houses for the people. Next to food, housing is a very important problem and it is so in the cities. A number of housing co-operative societies have been started in various places in the Province and they are doing some good work in that direction. This work can only be completed with Government's active co-operation and by their continued support. Sir, we should feel gratified for the Government help and we hope that very soon these societies will be able to give a number of houses to the people of Madras.

4th March 1948] [Sri K. Venkataswami Nayudu]

" Another thing, Sir, is, we must have more of industrial expansion in the Province. What is proposed to be done this year, I find, Sir, is not sufficient. There is a great possibility of industrial expansion in this country and it is therefore worth our while to make a good start in this direction and see that we start as many industrial concerns as possible in the Province. So, Sir, I think, we must make very vigorous efforts in regard to industrial expansion during this year and the years to come and for this purpose it is very necessary to do a lot of propaganda. For this a lot of money is of course needed. Though I find this year's Budget does not give sufficient promise in regard to the expansion of industries, I hope that at least in the course of the next year Government will take steps to see that some big industries are started.

" Sir, we have got a Publicity Department and I am very glad to note that we have begun to work in right earnest, in regard to publicity, but I think we have to do a good lot more before we can really make our work effective. Now, Sir, this Budget was prepared by people who have confidence in Gandhian ideology and their great effort is to see that the Gandhian ideology is given the fullest possibilities of expansion. We must realise the fundamental principles of Gandhiji, viz., truth, ahimsa and satyagraha. To-day, what we find is that Gandhian ideology is not noticed by people and people are feeling that we are living in a time when there is more violence creed than non-violence creed. Now, Sir, we have passed a Bill very recently, that is the suppression of Disorders Bill, where we took power to see that disorders are put down with a high hand. Why there is so much disorder in the country? When we find out the psychology behind it, we find that we have no faith in satyagraha but we feel that we want violence and it is only through violence that we can succeed. This is really not a thing which this Government wants and instead of giving more money for Armed Police or taking powers for suppressing disorders, it is necessary to educate our people in the right direction. I think that we are all having in our mind the idea to see that we perpetuate the memory of Gandhiji. So many people are thinking in so many ways. In Bombay they thought of having a big statue of Gandhiji to be erected, perhaps as in Saravana Belgola. There is a big statue there, the biggest statue in our country. Similarly, they want another statue in Bombay. That shows their large heart and their feelings towards Gandhiji. We must now see that Gandhiji's principles are put into effect and see that this violence creed is eradicated from this country. For this purpose, a lot of propaganda is necessary and that is the greatest work which our Education Minister can do and our Minister for Propaganda also can do, so that we can see that we are wise enough to follow Gandhiji. It is only then that we will really be having what we want and really we will be saving a lot of bloodshed in this country. I know why Gandhiji was killed. It is because everywhere there were outbursts of violence creed, that even the greatest man of the world was affected

[Sri K. Venkataswami Nayudu] [4th March 1948]

by it. Now, we find that this country which was so peaceful, so much disciplined and so much amenable to order, is in rebellion. Revolution is in the air. And it is that influence which is working among our unfortunate people which rouse them to action and this violence creed is imbued more and more. But really what happened is this. What we did not have under the British Rule we are having under our Swaraj. We fight against each other and kill each other. This is the most important matter to which the Government should give attention and to real education on the lines of Gandhian principles. We must tell the people and the masses and make them realize that only through non-violence we can live once more in peace and happiness.

"Sir, the other day, my hon. Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was not very favourably inclined towards the mention of religious instruction in the Budget. I feel, Sir, that my hon. Friend need not be afraid of religious instruction. Because the idea behind the Government is, I suppose, that each man thinks something on religion and something on God. That is all. It is not right to say that this religious instruction is bringing more troubles into this country. I think, this must be the idea of Mr. Suryanarayana Rao and that is not certainly the case. Really if we only remember God and if we have got that spiritual background in our day-to-day life, then we will become better men. That is why, the idea of religious instruction is there. Sir, I have nothing more to say. But I have given a few points which are of very great importance. I hope that the Government will see to it that these points are borne in mind and that we are able to have a good, prosperous year."

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is the custom in this House to congratulate the Ministry in general and the Finance Minister in particular on drawing up a budget. I think, we can very reasonably congratulate both the Ministry and the Finance Minister, on the Budget presented for 1948-49."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Is it because it is the custom? "

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—"Sir, with due respect to you, I think I am right in saying, it is the custom in this House. The only points that I have to remark upon are those that do not deal with a spirit of adventure in the Budget. Sir, this Budget is out for security and security is certainly very necessary for the Province at this time. The Hon. the Finance Minister in presenting the Budget says, it is drawn up taking no heed of such things as drought, famine, rainless monsoons and other misfortunes of nature. It is drawn up for normal times under normal conditions. But, Sir, I would maintain that times have changed and security may not be the only way for a budget of this type. What we need is a budget that goes forward, may be adventurously, but with security and reality hand in hand. Does this budget face realities? And there are one or two points where I feel, perhaps, in the Supplementary Budget, that the Hon. Finance Minister will accept the suggestions that a certain amount of additions may

4th March 1948] [Mrs. Mona Hensman]

be made. In this House, we are all of one family. It seems to me that we have got a very happy spirit here. There are no serious differences on one side or the other. I think that you, Sir, are more like a sun that shines benignly on us all—members of the Treasury Bench and Members of the House—on the just and the unjust and we revolve round your orbit."

(AN HON. MEMBER: 'Who are the unjust?')

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN:—"May I ask who are the just and who the unjust?"

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN:—"Sir, it is left to the hon. Member to suggest himself as to who may be the just and who the unjust. I do not know, nor would I care to draw the line. Now, Sir, I feel that at this time we have to look to things that are coming at the future, just as a growing family needs to lay emphasis at different times on the growth of different children. We have now moved on from the age of providing for those who have got great scholarship, great wealth or capital, to the age that cares for the needs and the income of the ordinary person. This Government is most representative of the people, far more representative than any other Government has been. But I still maintain that the lower middle classes, the illiterates, the reasonably poor and those on the border line of respectability have not been sufficiently thought about in the Budget that is before us at this time. I will illustrate this by a few points.

"But before I do that, Sir, I would like to call your attention to the fact that peace and harmony depend on security, and security can only be maintained if food, clothing, a reasonable amount of education, and chances for expansion are available to the people of this Province. As regards the matter of average workers, let me take example first, from the Education Budget. The Hon. Minister for Education is like a watch-dog and keeps the education of this Province up to a standard and a level that is envied by other Provinces. But I wish that he would give a little more elasticity to his grants-in-aid. It has been already put up by an authority greater than myself that aided institutions find it extremely hard to allow for additions in their budget and for the increase in salaries of teachers and expansion of any sort. For all aided institutions, whether for the normal child or for the blind, the underprivileged, the deaf, the dumb or for any other school privately run, the grant-in-aid always comes at the end of the year. That means that the whole amount is to be found by that institution at the beginning of each year, before they receive fees from students or grants. I do not think, Sir, that is quite easy. Times have changed. In the old days there were reserve funds and scholarships to fall back upon; in the old days we know where we were and now we do not. We cannot go back to the old days nor do we want to for we look for better days to come than any already in the past. I ask the Hon. Minister for Education to consider something in the nature of a loan, for instance, a lump

[Mrs. Mona Hensman] [4th March 1948]

sum for 40 years at 3 per cent interest. I know this proposal has been put forward by better brains than mine, but it may be the files have not yet come to the proper place. Yesterday, Sir, a good deal was said in this House about the length of time files can take to reach their proper destination. A three per cent loan for 40 years would be reasonable, Government first paying the whole amount required to aided institutions and recovering it on a uniform basis without any danger of waiving the amount due any year. This allotment would be of genuine help to institutions. The Hon. Minister for Education would thus be constantly receiving interests and paid-up loans and he could therefore expend that money in hand for fresh institutions. Sir, I do not claim that I would be able to follow this out logically or financially but I know the Hon. Minister will be able to call upon those who can give him much help in this matter, and he is, I am sure, a man of vision. We will not live 40 years to see the end of the loans that are floated now but our children will surely profit by this scheme. I repeat that if the Treasury Bench could float this loan I think that would be a way out of the difficulty that faces aided institutions. Now, Sir, I rejoice to see in the Budget Memorandum, page 12, from (a) to (o) a list of most interesting ways in which education is about to be helped by the Hon. Minister for Education, and our electorate will thus be prevented from being exploited in different forms. I feel, that I should here mention the needs of elementary education, adult literacy, technical education, professional colleges, privileges to different communities on different grounds, backward or under-privileged, and of the urgent problem to-day for education, which is accommodation in hostels. Young men and women—not so much boys and girls because people pity and provide for them—are wandering about looking for places to stay in and study in from July to April each year, and this will be the problem right up to the following year if the Government cannot float a loan for hostel building. Government could ask people to build hostels just as certain hostels were built previously on the understanding that they would be taken up by the Government or by the institutions concerned on a paying basis. These hostels should be encouraged not only in the City but also for all those places where we have got a nucleus of education because this Government must depend on education as a future weapon for elections which will depend on the literacy of the future citizens. All our elections, all our franchise is going to depend much on literacy and adult franchise should mean that the literate adult man and woman can go straight to the newspaper and form their own opinions and judgments of the doings and sayings of Ministers and of the Government, for that is the sort of citizen, whose vote is worth having. And I feel that adult literacy is not a scheme for private bodies nor for Universities but primarily for Government enterprise, for ultimately the Government alone profits by the literacy of a Province. Professional colleges come under the care of the University and I expect that will be dealt with later by other members.

4th March 1948] [Mrs. Mona Hensman]

“ With regard to concessions and privileges, I would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister for Education that in giving privileges and concessions to communities or individuals that the standard of education must be maintained; all concessions and privileges may be on the financial side, on the side of providing accommodation and giving wholehearted support to certain people who under certain conditions have need of them, but it should not interfere with the standard of education which he, above all, is anxious to preserve.

“ Sir, I will now pass on to another matter because in spite of your indulgence to us, I know that time is limited. I take the subject of public health, water-supply, food inspection and hospitals as these are the outstanding things which require first preference. The Hon. Minister for Public Health is most graciously going round and seeing for himself conditions in hospitals and I congratulate him on doing his best for each one, but I would press him to notice one or two things specially. From the statistics all over the world, we see that there is one form of disease which is specially mounting up, a disease which makes the ordinary citizen unfit to carry on his ordinary work, and that is the disease of the mind. The Mental Hospitals at Calicut and Vizagapatam need expansion. That in Madras needs more accommodation and staff. Many members have supported the demand for a nucleus of trained workers not only for mental hospitals but also for the ophthalmic hospitals and the tuberculosis hospitals. There is need in these hospitals for special treatment and a nucleus of trained doctors and nurses should be left in each place but reserves may be built up by sending there when others are trained for the work. General practitioners should not be moved to and out of these particular hospitals. There is need for trained special staff for the purpose, and it is for the Hon'ble Minister to see that this is carried out both for doctors and nurses.

“ An hon. Member yesterday supported the idea of giving conveyance allowance for Nurses. I maintain that living conditions for nurses should be improved and that is far more important than even the grant of conveyance allowances. The Madras University has instituted a Degree of Nursing and we are trying to get a better type not only of nurses, male or female, but also aiming at a higher standard of nursing which will compare with the best in the world. That cannot be done unless they are given good accommodation, and some place to relax. In one of the hospitals in the City, right on the high road where accidents are likely to take place, and where far more patients are accommodated than Government allows for, nurses are very badly housed. Three or four nurses share a room. They have to do both day and night duty, and it is they who need a room to themselves. When one nurse is sleeping in the room, the screens have to be let down and all the others in that room have to attend to their personal work like washing their hair, and mending clothes and so all their personal work is done on the verandah where the families of patients pass to and fro. Special facilities should be provided for

[Mrs. Mona Hensman] [4th March 1948]

them, if we aim at a higher standard of nursing to attract the girls from good families. I do not say this in a spirit of criticism, bit in a spirit of helpfulness.

" Then with regard to the responsibility of the Department of Public Health to the needs of the country in markets, shops and restaurants—

" I went to the Veterinary College Hostel this week and saw about three hundred or four hundred students there. They are very excellently trained and keen on their work and anxious to serve the nation. These are the people who should be employed in sufficient numbers to inspect meat, milk and other things required for the health of the City, so might I ask the Government to make it compulsory that some members of the profession of Veterinary Science should have certain circles or wards or areas in this and other towns of this Province attached to markets for inspection at regular intervals. In the City or in the suburbs or in urban districts and in the mufassal wherever there are markets, these should be inspected by those who know more about conditions of health than the average buyers, who can tell whether a particular kind of vegetable or fish or meat should be placed on the market. In Kodaikanal, they have a system of fixing seals on various articles, and everybody who buys there, knows whether they are buying first, second or third class articles. Therefore everywhere this method should be insisted upon especially with milk. And here I must congratulate the Hon. Minister concerned on the Co-operative Milk Supply Union. That is a wonderful institution which should not only be expanded but multiplied throughout the Province. Surely, this would be one firm means by which malnutrition and deficiency of vitamins might be combated. I will leave the question of water-supply to those who know more about it, but I may say that coming from Avadi to Madras, I see that covered pipes for water-supply are being brought through the Reservoir in Kilpauk. We feel that this should be done over and over again not only in this City, but throughout the Province so as to tackle the outbreaks of cholera and typhoid, so prevalent every hot weather. It is no good enough to go on inoculating our children against cholera if conditions that keep the infection are not changed.

" I would like now to come to the Department of Welfare for women. The Government is spending a large amount of money on this Welfare Department. I congratulate the Government on this, not because it is a women's Department but because through the women and through the welfare of their children, it can get to the husband and the future father and parent who is the working person of the home. This Welfare Department covers the needs of the Province to a great extent. A provision of two lakhs and fifty eight thousand rupees are allotted to it for the coming year. I am very grateful for this.

12 noon. " But why then are the other women's departments equally important, treated rather shabbily? I say this in good faith. For instance, the Vigilance Association is extending its influence

4th March 1948] [Mrs. Mona Hensman]

throughout the Province and its function is the rehabilitation of women who would otherwise drop out of society and be a burden on the very people who would like to support them now. For all their work, surely they need workers and amounts of travelling allowance and pay equal to the other departments. We have reached a stage where money does not mean status and sacrifice is definitely necessary; so nobody says that because one lady is getting Rs. 200 and another lady gets more than that amount, the lady getting Rs. 200 is in any way inferior to the other. But what I feel is that first-class travelling allowances must be given to every woman who has to do provincial service and first-class consideration in all matters. In vigilance work many of the nights are not spent in bed by the workers, and a great deal of work has to be fitted in on each day of a provincial tour. You, yourself, Mr. President, know what has been done by the welfare worker in Chittoor and we all wish this work to continue and to expand. Not even three-quarters of a lakh, not even one lakh has been allotted to the entire organization for the whole year for the whole province. May I ask that in the supplemental budget that comes up in October, this 72,000 rupees will be multiplied by two and by three if possible, and certainly by two, because it is a very important work. Government has been graciously pleased to provincialize the Association and we are also grateful for the great progress the Minister has brought about in looking after juvenile delinquents but that comes under another head which will be spoken about later in the session so that I will not touch upon it now because I know that with all your leniency, Sir, you have to watch the clock.

"My last point is Commercial taxes. The sales tax is said to be a very reasonable tax. That does not affect the rich but what about the poor? I want to urge that essential articles like salt, jaggery, rice and things that have to be used by any and everybody like turmeric, chillies and tea and coffee should be exempted from sales tax altogether."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Salt is not subject to Sales Tax."

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN:—"Coffee and tea?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They are."

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Then we can eat more salt and less of tea."

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN:—"If the hon. Member will set the example, the poor may be able to follow it."

"There may be many people who can buy by the pound or the viss, and sales tax in their case is reckoned at so many pice per rupee. But there are others who go to the shops to buy an anna or two annas worth of articles and they have got to pay a pice every time they go. This is the wrong way. We have asked the women to go to the shop in groups or to let one woman buy things for them all for one rupee, so that the others may only have to pay in

[Mrs. Mona Hensman] [4th March 1948]

their turn. We have also asked dealers to add up the particular items bought by each and only when they get a rupee's worth to charge the sales tax from the consumer. But these things are not practical and they only exist in the mind and in reality the full tax is paid for every bit that is bought and each time articles are bought. I feel that you, the Ministers of the Government, might exempt three or four articles from the sales tax, and those may be the sort of articles that the poor buy for their day-to-day use; it does not matter that I do not name them here or that such articles are bought by those paying the Corporation tax or the income-tax; Government themselves might arrive at a finding on this matter. If this is not possible, I have an alternative. By an amendment of the Sales Tax Act itself it may be mentioned that the consumer is not to pay the tax in respect of this class of articles."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" Then the tax will go into the price of the articles."

* MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—" Government have said that a certain gentleman having an annual turnover of more than Rs. 10,000 should pay something more than those whose annual turnover is less than Rs. 10,000. The intention is not to help the people who buy to pay the tax for those who sell. It is not a matter of generosity but of necessity to ask the dealer to equate his demand to what he is supposed to pay to the Government by way of sales tax and not penalise the public. I am not speaking of those who can afford to pay for luxuries—let them pay the maximum for cars, radios and gramophones. For the rest, I suggest that for three or four things which Government at their own will might determine, it might be definitely understood that the consumer may not be obliged to pay; I am putting this forward as an adventure.

12-15
p.m.

" The Victoria Technical Institute is an outstanding example which I will commend to Government to copy. It is run on an excellent basis. It takes a twelve and a half per cent from each article. It is run by reliable men, well trained men, and some women too, those who can be depended upon to take an interest in the expansion and development of the work. I wish people would come forward and do that sort of work. Why should not the cottage industries and co-operative societies and things of that sort be run on that basis, so that the middlemen may be eliminated. Why should a group of middlemen in this Province flourish for the mere act of transferring a commodity from the producer to the consumer? It seems to me the time has now come to stop it. I do not ask Government to do anything this year. I only wish the Ministry to explore this matter and see whether they cannot run some industries on the model of the Victoria Technical Institute, so that in future middlemen may be eliminated, and the producer may be well paid.

" Finally, Sir, I ask, this budget, as it is framed now, should not be the only criterion for next year's budget. The future of the nation should also be explored and examined. I know the Ministry is in a difficult position this year, having a great many

4th March 1948] [Mrs. Mona Hensman]

adventures to pass through, like Prohibition. I am one of those who on this side of the House, as well as members on the other side of the House, wish Government success in all their great adventures and in their schemes to come, specially Prohibition, which is going to cost a great deal of money, and yet save, I hope, much of the energy of the Province. I will end with a request for reasonable consideration of the points put forward by me, because I speak not in a spirit of criticism but in a spirit of helpfulness, so that we on this side of the House as well as those on the other side may work together in spending the money of the Province for the good of the people, thus helping a Ministry that seeks to bring about a more fair distribution of wealth for the many and not preserve it for the few."

* SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the budget presented to us by the Finance Minister is of the usual staff such as we have been accustomed to in the old bureaucratic times, the only difference being, as has been pointed to us by the Minister himself, that the ‘charged’ expenditure has been reduced from 7 per cent to 5 per cent of the total expenditure of the Province. There is nothing radical or revolutionary about it to suggest that the party in power are earnest about implementing their election pledges.

“ Sir, even though political freedom has come to us on the memorable day of 15th August 1947, and the Council of Ministers have had the fullest opportunity to mould the destinies of this province in the manner they have promised the country during the last election, there is nothing in the budget to enthuse the common man, much less the outcaste and the untouchable that deliverance has come to him, and that he can confidently look forward to have work, wages, food, clothing, shelter, education and the elementary amenities of life assured to him. It appears to me, and I say this as a representative of the depressed classes, that though we have got a change of Masters our miseries and hardships continue unabated, nor is there any hope that the Congress Party which is composed of men who are comfortably situated in life are earnest about giving us the maximum social and economic opportunities for which we have been pressing and claiming all along. There is no doubt that the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon the definition of liberty and that makes all the difference in our outlook.

“ Mr. President, the budget contains references to firka development, rural reconstruction, intensive Khadi scheme, co-operative housing scheme, and so on. But they are all nebulous and nothing tangible has been attempted, and the results are remarkably sterile. They are only camouflage to buttress up the tottering fortunes of the party and its members. There is no breadth or boldness of conception behind it; only it gives abundant opportunities for distributing patronage among the members of the party. I shall only deal with the way in which the question of Harijan uplift has been dealt with by the Ministry to illustrate my point.

[Sri H. M. Jagannatham] [4th March 1948]

"In the budget for 1946-47, it was proclaimed as an earnest of your solicitude for the down-trodden masses of my community that you have set apart a crore of rupees. But that was only a mere paper provision and it remained purely as a paper provision right up to the end of the year. Out of this fund it is observed that the department has spent nearly Rs. 10 lakhs in 1947-48. Even this Rs. 10 lakhs has been swallowed up by establishment and maintenance charges of the concerned departments, and nothing has trickled down to the masses whom it was intended to benefit.

"I know there are difficulties and hindrances in the way of execution of schemes. But these difficulties are there to be surmounted by men of courage, decision and imagination. The persons in charge of Harijan Uplift are the old gang and they will only think in the old conventional groove. I wish the portfolio of Harijan Uplift were taken away from the present incumbent and entrusted to some other Minister of progressive views and ideas and dash. It seems to me one of the reasons for complacency on the part of the Government is this: they seem to think: "look here, we have appointed one of your own men to look after your welfare. We have also set apart one crore of rupees. Why bother us? If work is not progressing satisfactorily, the responsibility is his. Are you going to disown your own man." It looks as though we have been gagged and precluded from criticising the inaction on the part of the Government and I would very much wish for this reason that this portfolio is transferred to some Minister with push and dash."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Why not some pull also!"

* SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM:—"That way lies our salvation. The way in which the Ministry have been dilly-dallying with the question of Harijan Uplift suggests that it will take centuries and centuries for any real measure of amelioration to be brought about. Removal of social disabilities is not enough. Opening temples for Harijan entry will not allay the pangs of hunger to the starving millions of my community. On the other hand by your throwing open these temples, you have put them to more difficulties and hardships as are evidenced by the numerous petitions received by my hon. Friend, Mr. Kurmayya and the Hon. Premier.

"My community could be lifted up from its present plight of slavery and distress and slumdom if you give us (1) each family 5 acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land, (2) free high school education and I say that all children of school-going age belonging to this community should be brought under the scheme of compulsory education with the supply of free clothing, meal, books and slates, (3) all boys and girls who pass out the S.S.L.C. should be absorbed in Government and other services and (4) all graduates should be given gazetted posts forthwith."

4th March 1948]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Don't you ask for executive appointments in the Secretariat? ”

SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—“ Yes, we want them also. Unless these things are done, Sir, I do not think the Government would be doing a tangible service to my community.

“ I might say here that even the few gazetted and non-gazetted officers belonging to the scheduled castes in service are not getting their due share of promotions to higher posts. They have no god-fathers and without god-fathers their claims are passed over.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Please give some instances.”

SRI H. M. JAGANNATHAM :—“ Yes, I shall give in writing. The little hope that we, the members of the Scheduled castes had in the Congress has now been shattered now that Mahatma Gandhi's chastening influence and presence are no more available to guide the Congress. What more suitable memorial can you think of to perpetuate the illustrious memory of that great benefactor of Harijans than this? To complete his work on behalf of the Harijan community, raise them socially and economically to your level. For that purpose not one crore, but ten crores should be set apart every year and men of sincerity, drive and initiative put in charge of the work. Will the Government do this? I hope they will.”

* SRI M. D. KUMARASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, regarding rural water-supply, I have to point out that in spite of large sums of money spent year after year, conditions have not improved and proper protected water-supply is yet a failure. The attempt to introduce a large number of tube wells year after year especially in my district is nothing but a failure and waste of large sums of money. Normally they go out of order for want of proper and adequate attention and periodical repairs. To add to this they are subjected to a lot of abuse by children and even by adults. The reasons are very many, ultimately resulting in the tube well not working at all for an indefinite period until a hue and cry is made to the authorities and they ultimately pleaded their inability to put them in order for want of proper materials, being not available and divided responsibility. The result is that people are compelled to draw water only from open wells and nearby irrigation channels. I would therefore suggest that a number of small draw wells in different places in the village are dug with adequate drainage. Then the problem will be solved to a great extent, and the people will not also be put to the necessity of rushing to one or two wells in the village. Under the name of protected water-supply, only the contractors are benefited. The village is not having the required number of wells to meet the demand. The Public Health department is against open wells on the ground that they are not protected. With the staff available with them I am sure they can take all preventive measures in attending to the proper keeping of open wells. I therefore request the Government to look into the matter and see a large number of small wells are

[Sri M. D. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar] [4th March 1948]

provided in various places in villages. Merely placing it in the priority list is no good. I request the Government to take early action to provide water-supply both to Palamcottah and Tinnevely Municipalities in my district. In some places tube wells are sunk during rainy season. Then water is available at a fairly easy depth. But on the approach of summer it dries up. The tube well is not of any service. In other cases the inner tubes are removed for repair in view of the large demand for pipes. Out of two pipes, one is fitted and the other finds a market with the result, during summer the tube in the well is far above the water level and the pump does not serve the purpose. We can avoid all the difficulties in the open well and it will be of use to the public. I am for protected water-supply to the extent it is possible and practicable.

" I learn, Sir, that there is a proposal to shift the Government Training School at Tinnevely to Shermadevi, the firka development area in the district. In such a case I request the Government to hand over the building and premises to the municipality for running a girls' high school, which is very keenly felt by the public of Tinnevely. There is no doubt a college at Palamcottah, but one in the heart of the town will serve the high school education and also induce people to send their girls in large numbers for education.

" I am indeed happy to see that large sums of money are provided in the budget under roads. I have necessarily to point out that the roads in the presidency in general have deteriorated to a considerable extent ever since the war. To add to it, we have difficulties for labour, high cost of materials and failure of monsoon, etc. The district roads were good some years back. In my district I have to point out the very unsatisfactory condition of the roads, and it is very necessary that very early steps are taken to put them in order, at least to the existing width. The question of widening them may be taken up stage by stage. I am not against widening. I am for it in view of the ever-increasing fast moving vehicles.

12-30
p.m.

" To maintain the existing length of roads, necessary funds are not forthcoming and so it is necessary that other items are taken up step by step. There are innumerable villages to be connected by roads and they should be given priority and villages must have easy communication for the progress of the villages. The extension of electrical energy should not be taken merely on remunerative basis alone. The need for the locality has also to be taken into consideration which will certainly give additional facilities to grow more food especially at a time when the food position is so very acute. In the wet areas where the heads of departments have their own interests there has been indiscriminate extension of wiring in spite of the hue and cry from areas where pumping is most essential. The want of materials seems to be the main ground for postponement. I would urge the Government to do all that is possible to expedite extension of electric wiring to the various parts in the Presidency wherever possible. I am glad, the Minister in his

4th March 1948]

[Sri M. D. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar]

speech has mentioned that the Government have provided for extension of electrical energy in six main lines. I am anxious to know the details.

“Several panchayats are allowed to go on functioning as panchayats though they are best suited to be converted into municipalities. Owing to the influence of a handful of interested men in the locality who feel that they will have to pay a little more of tax, they are not yet made municipalities. Without proper payment, they cannot have all conveniences and they cannot postpone the same indefinitely, under some pretext. I request the Government to take suitable action on all such panchayatdars for preventing their conversion into municipalities and give all necessary relief to the improvement of the places in all directions.

“One thing more and I shall finish. There is a longfelt need for protected water-supply in the Palamcottah Municipal area in the Tinnevely district. I know that it is placed in the priority list, but still the work has not yet been taken up and is delayed unnecessarily. I would urge the Government to speed up the matter.

“Lastly, I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me for speaking on the Budget.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ శాసన సభలో మాట్లాడ వలసిన అవసరం కలిగినప్పటికీ భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాలు ఎంత అవశ్యకమో నాకు స్పష్టమవుతుంది. ఎందుచేతనంటే ప్రజలు ఏ భాష మాట్లాడుకుంటారో, ఏ భాష వారికి సులభంగా అర్థమవుతుందో ఆ భాషలోనే ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు జరగడం అత్యవసరము. అప్పుడే ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వము బీకరి నొకరు సులభంగా అర్థం చేసుకోగలరు అని నా ఉద్దేశము.

“ఇప్పుడు ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలుగు భాషలో అర్థీలు పెట్టుకొనుటకు వీలు లేదు. కొన్ని కొన్ని శాఖలలో తెలుగులో అర్థీలు వస్తే వాటిని తిరిగి పంపివేస్తున్నారని కూడా వింటున్నాము. ఇది చాలా విపాదకరమైన విషయం. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులను తొలగించడానికి భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణము అత్యవసరము.

“ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ విషయమును గురించి మాట్లాడుతూ (ఆసెంబ్లీలో) రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారు తీర్మానమును పంపించినారని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారు చర్చ తీసుకొన నిదే రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏమీ చేయలేరని అర్థికశాఖా మంత్రిగారు చెప్పియున్నారు. ఈ వాద్యత కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వముమీద ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఈ విషయంలో రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం కూడా తగిన శ్రద్ధ వహించాలి. రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వాలు కాబట్టి వారు ప్రజాభిప్రాయానుగుణంగా ఆచరించవలసిన వాద్యత వారిపైన ఉన్నది. కాంగ్రెసు భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని ఇదివరకే అంగీకరించింది కనుక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ వహించవలసినదిగా కోరు చున్నాను. ఆంధ్రులు రాష్ట్రంలో 30 సంవత్సరాల నుంచి అందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. ఎప్పటికప్పుడే అలభ్యము జరుగుతోంది. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయంలో ప్రజలలో కలుగుతున్న అసంతృప్తిని గుర్తించి రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము వారికి తెలియజేయడం సత్వర ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి వాద్యత వహించడం అత్యవ సరము.

[Sri M. Narayana Rao] .

[4th March 1948

“ఈ సందర్భంలో మద్రాసు తమిళులకు చెంచాలా, ఆంధ్రులకు చెంచాలా అనే విషయమై చాలా తీవ్రంగా అభిపాయభేదాలు కలుగుతున్నాయి. వైశమ్యాలు పెరిగి పోతున్నాయి. ఈ విషయాల పన్నులపై గుర్తించి Order in Council ద్వారా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ విషయమై తగిన శ్రద్ధ వహించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వం వారిని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను.

“తరువాత బడ్జెటులో సూతన మైనటువంటి విషయములు విమీ కనుపించడం లేదని చెప్పి నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. కాంగ్రెసు కరాచీలో చేసిన ఆర్థిక తీర్మానానికి ఈ బడ్జెటులో అనుసరించిన విధానాలకు విమీ సంబంధం కనుపించడంలేదు. ఈ నాడు దేశంలో ఉన్న ఆర్థిక అసమానత్వం వర్గ అసమానత్వము గమనించి ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెంటనే చర్య తీసుకొనవలసిన బాధ్యత వారిపై ఉన్నదని నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. మహాత్మా గాంధీగారి నిర్మాణ కార్యక్రమ విధానంద్వారానే విప్లవీకృతా మన దేశానికి లాభం జరుగుతుందనే దృఢంగా విశ్వసించే వాళ్లలో నేనొకణ్ణి. మన దేశ సౌభాగ్యం గ్రామ సౌభాగ్యమీదనే ఆధారపడి ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి మనము యుక్తంగా గ్రామాభివృద్ధికొరకు రైతు అభివృద్ధికొరకు పాటుపడవలసిన బాధ్యత మనపై ఉన్నది.

“ఇప్పుడు ఫిర్కా అభివృద్ధిశాఖ Firka Development Department అని ఒక శాఖను ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలన్నింటిలోను ముఖ్యమయినటువంటిది ఈ Firka Development శాఖ, మద్యపాన నిషేధ శాఖ Prohibition Department. ఈ స.వత్సరం ఆక్టోబరు 2 వ తేదీ నుంచి రాష్ట్ర మంత్రా మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని అమలుచేయ నిశ్చయించినారు కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం వారిని ప్రశంశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ కార్యక్రమాన్ని అమలు జరిపే ఉద్యోగు చాలా ఉత్కృష్ట అదర్సాలు గలవారినే నియమించడం అత్యవసరం. ఇప్పుడు ఈ శాఖవారి పని అంత సంపృక్తికరంగా లేదని దొంగతనంగా మద్యపానంచేసే వారి సంఖ్య పెరిగిపోతుందని వింటున్నాము. ఇటువంటివి జరుగుతుండా చూడవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వం వారిపై ఉన్నది. ఇందుకు గాను ఈ శాఖ కార్యక్రమాన్ని జయప్రదంగా కొనసాగించే టుండుకు చాలా ఉన్నత అదర్సాలు కలిగినటువంటి ఉద్యోగస్తులనే నియమించాలి. మద్యపాన నిషేధంలో సంపూర్ణ విశ్వాసం ఉన్నటువంటి వారే ఈ పనిలో ఎక్కువ ఉత్సాహంతో పనిచేస్తారు. కాబట్టి అటువంటి వారినే ఈ శాఖకు నియమించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వం వారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“తరువాత Firka Development వారీశాఖను గురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈ శాఖపని అంత తృప్తికరంగా జరగటంలేదు. ఉద్యోగస్తులు చాలామంది దేశ స్వాతంత్ర్యంకోసం పాటుపడినటువంటివారే. వారు కష్టపడి శాయశక్తు లా పని చేస్తున్నారు కాని ఎక్కువ తృప్తికరంగా పనులు జరగటం లేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ శాఖకు తగిన ప్రోత్సాహం ఇవ్వవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను. శ్రీ కుమరప్పగారు, రామచంద్రకొండ వంటివారు ఈ ఫిర్కాలలో ఎటువంటి కార్యక్రమాలను అమలు జరిపాలనే విషయంలో ఒక ప్రణాళికను తయారుచేసి ఇచ్చారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమాలు ఎంత త్వరగా అమలు జరిపితే అంతమంచిది. ఇప్పుడు ఉద్యోగస్తుల జీతాల క్రింద డబ్బు ఖర్చుగుతున్నది కాని పనులు జరగటంలేదు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగిన శ్రద్ధ వహించి కాంగ్రెసు నిర్మాణ కార్యక్రమాలను ఈ ఫిర్కాలలో అవరణలో పెట్టించగోరాను. ఈ స్క్రీములను జయప్రదంగా కొనసాగించ గలిగినప్పుడే గ్రామాలు స్వయం సమృద్ధంగా, ఆహార విషయంలోను, వస్త్రాల విషయంలోను వి విధమైన లాటు

4th March 1948]

[Sri M. Narayana Rao]

తేకుండాను ఉండగలవు. ఇందుకుగాను, ముఖ్యంగా కాంక్రీటు నిర్మాణ కార్యక్రమం లోని 18 సిద్ధాంతాలను ఈ Firka లలో అమలు చేయించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వం వారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ముఖ్యంగా ఆహార పదార్థాలమీద, ఇతర ప్రజావయోగ వస్తువులమీద కంట్రోల్స్ తొలగించవలసినదిగా మహాత్మా గాంధీగారి కోరిక. తదనుగుణంగా మన రాష్ట్రంలో కంట్రోల్స్ లేవనింగు కొంతవరకూ తొలగించారు. అంతవరకు సంతోషము. కాని పదార్థాలను ఒక చోటినుంచి మరొకచోటికి సరఫరా చేసుకొనే సౌకర్యాలు ఉంటేనే కాని రాష్ట్రంలోని అన్ని ప్రాంతాలకు ఆహార పదార్థాలు సరిగా లభించవు. అందుకొరకై ఈ పదార్థాలమీద కంట్రోల్స్ పూర్తిగా తొలగించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వము వారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇంచేతకా ఈ ఆహార పదార్థాలను ఒక చోటినుంచి మరొక చోటికి తీసుకొని వెళ్లుటకు wagon సౌకర్యములను ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఏర్పాటు చేసినట్లయితే మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఆహార కొరత ఉండదని నా ఆధిశ్రావ్యము.

“కంట్రోల్స్ తీసివేసినందువలన మనకు వివిధంగాను నష్టం రాదు. ఇప్పుడు మా జిల్లాలో రూపాయికి 3 శేర్ల బియ్యము చొప్పున అమ్ముతున్నారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వవారుగమనించి వెంటనే కంట్రోల్స్ తొలగించవలసినది గాను, రవాణా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసినదిగాను నా ఆధిశ్రావ్యము.

“ఆహార పదార్థాలు మొదలైనటువంటి వాటిమీద కంట్రోల్స్ ఉంచడం కొంత వరకేనా సబబేమోగాని ఇనము, సిమెంటు మొదలైనటువంటివాటిని కంట్రోల్స్ చెయ్యడం అనవసరం. ఇందువల్ల రైతులకు ఇనుప పనిముట్లను దొరకక చాలా బాధలు పడుతున్నాయి. వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లకు కూడా ఇనుము దొరకటం లేదు. రైతుకు ఇనుము కావలసినా, సిమెంటు కావలసినా అధికారులకు పెర్మిట్ కోసం ఆర్డీ పెట్టుకోవాలి. పెర్మిట్లు ఏ ధనవంతులకోగాని సామాన్య రైతులకు ప్రజలకు దొరకడం చాలా కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. పెర్మిట్లు ఆర్డీలు పెట్టుకుంటే ఆ ఆర్డీలు ఏమై పోతాయో తెలియదు. నెలలు తరబడిన సమాధానం రాదు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో రైతులు అత్యవసరమైన వస్తువులు కూడా దొరుకక అపరిమితంగా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. రైతులకు ఇనుముపై కంట్రోల్స్ వల్ల బండి పట్టాలు దొరకటం లేదు. పట్టాలు లేకపోతే రైతు పడే పాట్లు ఇంతంతని చెప్పలేము. సరుకులు పాలాలలో నుంచి ఇంటికి తేచ్చుకోవడమే చాలా కష్టంగా ఉన్నది.

“అంతే కాకుండా ఇప్పుడు మిగుల జిల్లాలలో ఒక తాలూకానుంచి మరొక తాలూకాకు ఆహార ధాన్యాలు తీసుకొనిపోవటానికి అవకాశాలు తక్కువగా ఉన్నవి. దీనివల్ల ఒక మిగులు తాలూకాలోనుంచి ఆ జిల్లాలోని తరుగు తాలూకాకు ధాన్యం తీసుకొని వెళ్లటానికి కష్టంగా ఉంది. ఈ restrictions కి నేనే ప్రజలు సుఖిస్తాయి. అన్ని చోట్లకు బియ్యం తీసుకొని వెళ్లటంవలన ప్రజలకు సులభంగా అందుచూతులొ ఉంటాయి.

“మరొక విషయం. ఈ రోజున మనము రైతును పాచ్చు ఆహార ధాన్యాలను పండించవలసినదని అడుగుచున్నాము. కాని రైతుకు సరి అయిన ప్రోత్సాహము ఇవ్వటం లేదు. దీనివల్ల రైతులలో అసంతృప్తి ఏర్పడినదనటానికి ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహం లేదు.

“ధాన్యం ధరలు నిర్ణయించటంలో చాలా ప్రక్రియలు అన్యాయాలు జరిగాయి. గత డిశంబరు 7 వ తారీఖువరకు అమ్మిన ధాన్యానికి బస్తాకు రూ. 2 లు

[Sri M. Narayana Rao] . [4th March 1948]

బోనస్ ఇస్తామని ప్రకటించారు. ఆ రోజులు రాష్ట్రంలో సరిపోయినంత థాన్యం లేక కొరత విద్యదినమువంటి రోజులు. రైతులు ప్రభుత్వానికి తోడ్పడాలనే ఉద్దేశం తోనే తొందరగా కుప్పలు గుచ్చి థాన్యం అన్నారు. దేశంబరు 7 వ తారీఖు తర్వాత ప్రభుత్వం వారు హెచ్చుధరలను ప్రకటించారు. ఈ హెచ్చుధరలవలన దేశంబరు 7 వ తారీఖు తరువాత అమ్మినవారికి లాభం కలిగింది. కాని ప్రభుత్వాధిపతాయలను గౌరవించి, ప్రభుత్వానికి సాయపడదామని ఉద్దేశించి ముందుగానే కుప్పలు గుచ్చి థాన్యం అమ్మినవారికి బస్తాకు రూ 0-13-0 లు, రూ 0-14-0 లు తక్కువ వచ్చింది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ రేడాలను గుర్తించి దేశంబరు 7 వ రేడికి పూర్వం థాన్యం అమ్మినవారికి కూడా ఈ హెచ్చుధరలను ఇవ్వడం న్యాయమని నా అభిప్రాయము.

“ఇంకొక విషయ మేమిటంటే మా ఉభయ గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో రైతులు సన్న థాన్యం పండిస్తారు. కాని ఒక నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో పండిటటువంటి మొలకొలుకు లకే హెచ్చుధర ఇస్తున్నారు. మా జిల్లాలలో పండించే సన్నక్రిష్ణకాటుకలు, కిచిలీసాంబా మొదలైనవి కూడా చాలా మంచి రకాలు. వీటికి నెల్లూరు థాన్యం మీద మజుగుకు రూ 0-5-4 లు తక్కువ ఇస్తున్నారు. ఈ రేడాను ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించి మా జిల్లాలలోని సన్న థాన్యాలకు కూడా హెచ్చుధరలు ఇప్పించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత ప్రభుత్వంవారు వార్ధా విద్యా విభానానికి ప్రోత్సాహమివ్వ తలపెట్టి నారు కనుక వారికి నా అభినందనాలు. ఇది చాలా ముదాపహమైనటువంటి విషయము. బ్రిటిష్ పరిపాలనా కాలంలో మన దేశంలో ఉన్న విద్యా విభానము ప్రభుత్వ ఆధీనులలోను, కంపెనీలలోను గుమాస్తాలను తయారు చేసేటటువంటి పద్ధతులమీదనే ఉన్నదిగాని విద్యార్థికి స్వయం పోషక శక్తి కలుగజేసే పద్ధతులమీద లేదు. ఇది దేశానికి అనర్థదాయకమైనటువంటిది. ఇది ప్రజాప్రభుత్వము. కాబట్టి ప్రజలకు వివిధమైన విద్య అవసరమూ, 7 తరగతులు చదివేసరికి విద్యార్థికి స్వయం పోషక శక్తి ఎటుల కలుగుకో ఆ పద్ధతులమీదనే మన విద్యావిభానము ఆధారపడి ఉం దాలి. తదనుగుణంగా ఈ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటులో basic schools ను స్థాపించటానికి డబ్బు provide చేసినందులకు చాలా సంతోషం.

“ఇంతే కాకుండా మద్రాసులో ఇప్పుడు తెలుగు విద్యార్థులలో మాతృభాషలో చదువుకోవటానికి చాలాకష్టంగా ఉన్నది. ఎండ్రు చేతనంటే కార్పొరేషన్ (Corporation) schoolsలో తెలుగు sections తీసివేస్తున్నారు. తెలుగు పాఠశాలలు లేకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి మద్రాసులో ఆంధ్రులకు తెలుగులో విద్యాభ్యాసము చేసే సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయుట ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క ధర్మమని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయుట Corporation వారి చేతులలో ఉన్నదని అంటున్నారు. Corporation కు ప్రభుత్వంవారు grant లు ఇస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి Corporation వారిని తెలుగువారికి కూడా విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసినదని చెప్పుట ప్రభుత్వ ధర్మమని నా అభిప్రాయము. మద్రాసులో ఆంధ్రులకు, తమిళులకు సమానమైన సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయకపోతే ఆంధ్రులలో అశాంతి అసంతృప్తి విస్తరించును.

“ప్రభుత్వంలో అనేక శాఖలు సెరిపాయినాయి, చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చుగుతోంది అని ఆర్థిక శాఖా మంత్రిగారు చెప్పి ఉన్నారు. ఖర్చు తగ్గించుటకుగాను నేను కొన్ని సలహాలు చేయవలసినవి. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు కొంతమందికి మొదటి తర

4th March 1948]

[Sri M. Narayana Rao]

గతి లేకా travelling allowance ఇస్తున్నారు. ఇది అనవసరము. వీరికి రెండవ తరగతి ఇన్నే చాలా కాగుంటుంది. వీడైన మన దేశంలో ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులకు రెండవ తరగతి లేకా ఇన్నే చాలు. ఇప్పుడు శాసన సభ్యులకు రెండవ తరగతి లేకా ఇస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులకు కూడా రెండవ తరగతి ఇచ్చిన చాలును.

“నా మిత్రులు గోవిందా చార్యులుగారు మా కిల్లాలో అనవసరంగా, నిర్దోషులైన వారిని చాలామందిని, వారు హాష్టియ నేవక సంఘంలో సభ్యులనే కారణంచేత జైల్లో ఉంచారని మనవి చేసినారు. వారి అధిపాయాన్ని నేను బలపరచుచున్నాను. మా కిల్లాలో చాలామంది ఈ సంఘము మత సంబంధ మైనటువంటిదని, మరొకటి గురించి తమ విజ్ఞానాన్ని పెంపొందించుకొనడామనే ఉద్దేశముతోనే దానిలో సభ్యులుగా చేరారు. కాని వారికి ఇంకొక ఆశ్రమమైన సంఘమని తెలియదు. వారందరు నిర్దోషులు, మహాత్ముని చుట్టూ ఈ సభ్యులెవరిని ఏ విధమైన సంబంధములేదు. వీరందరు మహాత్మునిమతం గాఢ విశ్వాసము, భక్తి కలిగియుంటి వారు. ఈ సంఘాన్ని ఎక్కడైతే ఆశ్రమ సంఘముగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు బహిష్కరించారో వెంటనే వీరందరూ ఆ సంఘంలో వారి సభ్యత్వానికి రాజీనామా ఇచ్చారు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలోకూడా చాలామంది నిర్దోషులను, పెద్ద మనుష్యులను పోలీసువారు నిర్బంధించారు. ఈ విధంగా నిర్బంధించబడినటువంటి వారిలో కొంతమంది విద్యార్థులుగూడా ఉన్నారు. వీరు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీఖు University examination కు వెళ్లాలి. వీరందరుకూడా ఈ R.S.S. సంఘానికి వారికి వివిధగానూ సంబంధంలేదని వారు నిర్దోషులమని కిల్లా కలెక్టరుకు పోలీసు అధికారులకు కానీ పంచుకొన్నట్లుగా తెలుస్తోంది. కాబట్టి వీరందరూ వెంటనే విడుదల చేయించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇదివరకు, ఒకటి రెండు వర్గాయములు ప్రకృతి వైద్యానికి ప్రభుత్వము వారు ప్రోత్సాహ మివ్వవలసినదిగా కోసినాను కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ విషయంలో ఇంత వరకు ఏ విధమైన సహాయం చేయటంలేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇంగ్లీషు వైద్యానికి గాను, అనేక లక్షలు, కోట్లు ఖర్చు చేస్తున్నారు. కాని దేశీయ వైద్యమయినటువంటి ఈ ప్రకృతి వైద్యానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏ కొంచెము సహాయమైనను చేయడంలేదు. ఇది చాలా అధర్తము. ప్రభుత్వంవారు మందులిచ్చి మనుష్యులను కాపాడేనే విదేశీయ వైద్యాలను ప్రోత్సహిస్తున్నారు కాని, ముఖ్యంగా సూర్యరక్తి, మన్యులను లేలికిగా వైద్యముచేసేటటువంటి దేశీయ వైద్యానికితగిన ప్రోత్సాహ మివ్వకపోవడం ఆశ్చర్యంగా ఉన్నది. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో అనేక ప్రకృతి వైద్యశాలలు ఉన్నాయి. వీటికి ప్రభుత్వ ప్రోత్సాహము లేక పనుకొడిఉన్నాయి. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రకృతి వైద్యానికి వివిధ ఖర్చులేదు. ఎక్కువగా ప్రకృతి వైద్యము పంకభూతములమీద (వృద్ధివ్యాధి వైద్యశాలలు రాకాశాలమీద) ఆధారపడి ఉంటుంది. ఇది చాలా వేగవంతమువంటి, వీడం అందు చాటులో ఉండేటటువంటి వైద్యము.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ఇంత ఖర్చు లేనటువంటి వైద్యానికి కట్టు ఎందుకు?”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ఈ వైద్యాలయాలకు హాస్ట్ర గ్రాంటులు ఇవ్వమంటుంటేదు. కావలసిన వల్ల చక్కటి భవనాలు మంచి గాలి వెలుతురు వచ్చేటటువంటివిగా కట్టుటకును ఇటువంటి ప్రదేశములను (స్థలములను) కొనుక్కోనుటకును మాత్రమేకాని వీటికి ఇతరములైన మందులను కొనుటకు డబ్బు ఇప్పించమని అడగటం లేదు. ఇంతవరకేనా వాటికి ఆర్థిక సహాయం చేయడం ప్రభుత్వ భర్తమని నా అధిపాయము.

[Sri M. Narayana Rao] .

[4th March 1948

“మతసంబంధమైన విద్యా బోధన విషయంలో కొద్దిగామనవి చేస్తాను. మత సంబంధమైన విద్య మనకు అత్యవసరమని నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. ఇటువంటి విద్యా బోధనంటే నిజమైనటువంటి మతమేమో మతసిద్ధాంత లేమిటో సత్యా లేమిటో విద్యార్థులు తెలుసుకొనటానికి ఒక మతంవారిని మరొక మతంవారు ద్వేషించుకొనుటానికి అవకాశముండదు. అందువలన అన్ని పాఠశాలలలోను మత విద్యా బోధన ఉండడము అత్యవసరము. ఇటువంటి విద్యాబోధనవల వివిధ మతములలోని సారమును విద్యార్థులు గ్రహించి, సర్వ మతముల ఉద్దేశములు ఒకటైనవి, అందరూ భగవంతుని దృష్టిలో సమానులేనని భావిస్తారని అందువలన ఈనాడు ప్రజలలో ప్రజలైన మతవిద్వేషాలకు, హత్యలకు అవకాశాలుండవని అభిప్రాయము. ఇది ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వము కాబట్టి ఈ విషయంలో తగిన శ్రద్ధ వహించవలసినదని, మత బోధకు ప్రోత్సాహ మివ్వవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. పాఠశాలలో మత విద్యాబ్యాసము సరియైనటువంటిది కాదని దృవ్యజ్ఞాన సమాజానికి చెందిన R. Suryanarayana Rao గారే ఇట్లా అనడం నాకు చాలా ఆశ్చర్యంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ నాడు మహాత్ముని మనమందరము పూజిస్తున్నామంటే కారణము ఆయన అన్ని మతముల సారమును గ్రహించి సర్వ మానవ సమానత్వమును మనకు బోధించి ఆవిరించినాడు. కాబట్టినని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు పాఠశాలలో మత విద్యా బోధకు ప్రోత్సాహ మిస్తారని అనుకుంటున్నాను.

“ఈ అవకాశమును నాకు దొచ్చి నందులకు మీకు నా కృతజ్ఞతను తెలియజేయుచున్నాను.”

SRI S. JAYARAM REDDI:—“தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது 1948-49-ம் வருஷத்திய வரவு சிலவு கணக்கை நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் நம்முன் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வரவு சிலவு கணக்கை எந்த நோக்கத்துடன் நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கீழ் சபையில் பேசியபோது யானையை குரூபர்கள் பார்த்ததுமாதிரி பார்க்கக்கூடாது என்றும் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் தனித்தனியாகப் பார்க்கக்கூடாது என்றும், இந்த வரவு சிலவு கணக்கு எந்த நிலைமையில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும் என்றும் சொன்னார். நான் அவர் சொன்னதை முழு மனதுடன் ஆமோதித்து ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த மாதிரி ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டே போனால் எந்த வருஷமும் இல்லை என்றால் இந்த மந்திரி சபை இருக்கும் போது இல்லை. எந்த மந்திரி சபை இருக்கும்போதும் சரி அது யாராலும் முடியாது என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகையால் பொதுவாக பார்க்கும்போது இந்த வரவு சிலவு கணக்கு தயாரித்திருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் ஒரு நல்ல மனப்பான்மையுடன் எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் மனதில் கொண்டு தயாரித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தாம் மையுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“முதலில் இந்த வரவு சிலவு கணக்கை தயாரிப்பதற்கு அல்திவாரமாக இந்த Sales Tax அதாவது விற்பனை வரியை ஆதாரமாகக் கொண்டு ஒரு வரவு சிலவு கணக்காக இருக்கிறது. 1948-ம் வருஷம் ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 1-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து இந்த Department ஐ permanent ஆக அதாவது எப்பொழுதும் இருக்கும்படியான Department ஆக அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக இந்த வரமானம் வசூலிப்பதை சரிவர கணக்கு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் அப்படி இல்லை. நான் ஒரு வியாபாரி என்ற முறையில் இந்த விஷயம் எனக்குக் கொஞ்சம் தெரியும். அதனால் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த வருமானத்தில் அதிகமாக கிடைக்கவேண்டியது நமக்கு இப்பொழுது கிடைப்பது இல்லை. இது அநேகமாக பல முறைகளில் கையாடப்பட்டு வருமானம் கஜானாவிற்கு வராதவரையில் கணக்கு இல்லாமல் ஒரு சில காரியங்கள் நடக்கிறது என்பதை நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அது அனுபவமாக எனக்குத்

4th March 1948] [Sri S. Jayaram Reddi]

தெரிகிறது. எனக்குத் தெரிந்தும் சில நடக்கிறது என்பதை நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆகையால் இது விஷயமாக ஏற்படுத்தப்போகும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை recruitment பண்ணும்போது நல்ல உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை வைக்கவேண்டும். கணக்குத் தெரிந்தவர்களைப் பார்த்து வைக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இல்லாவிட்டால் அந்த வேலையின் ரகஸ்யங்களையறிந்த clerks Revenue Department-லிருந்து நியமித்தால் அதன் ரகஸ்யங்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்து நல்ல முறையில் நடத்துவார்கள் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக வருமானம் வந்த பிற்பாடு அவை எப்படிச் செலவழிக்கிறது என்ற விஷயத்தில் கவர்ன்மென்ட் சரியாக சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். பொதுவான நோக்கத்துடன் பார்க்கும்போது, நமது பிரதம மந்திரிகூட அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார், மாகாணத்திற்கு 55 கோடி வருமானம் வந்தால் அதில் 22 கோடி ரூபாய் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்தக் காலத்தில் இம்மாதிரியாக கொடுக்க முடியாது. நாம் நிரந்தரமான காரியங்களை ஜனங்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டும். நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்யக்கூடிய நான் நாம் சீக்கிரம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆதலால் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு $\frac{1}{2}$ பங்குதான் சிலவு செய்யவேண்டும், அதாவது ஒரு ரூபாய் வருமானம் வந்தால் கால் ரூபாய்க்குமேல் சிலவு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடைய சம்பளத்திற்கு கொடுக்காமல் ருக்கவேண்டும். Establishment cost அதாவது உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை நிர்ணயம் செய்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்படி இருந்தால்தான் மற்ற சாதாரணமான வேலைகளுக்கு பிச்சம் இருக்கும். முக்கால் ரூபாயை செலவழிக்கமுடியும். ஆகையால் இந்த முறையை நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் காட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது Retrenchment Committee என்றும் Re-organization Committee என்றும் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டிகள் எவ்வளவு தூரம் வேலை செய்திருக்கிறதோ தெரியவில்லை. அநேக மாதங்களாகியும் இன்னும் வேலைகள் பூர்த்தியானதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் வந்தும் இன்னும் பழைய மாதிரியாகவே நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் ஒரு முடிவுக்கும் வரவில்லை. நம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள், எல்லோரும் இருந்தமாதிரியே அவரும் இருக்கிறார் என்று கருதவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவரோ ஒரு திடசித்தமுள்ளவர். கடினமான சித்தமுள்ளவர். எடுத்த காரியத்தை முடித்துக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற சித்தமுள்ளவர் அவர். ஆகையால் இவைகளை சீக்கிரம் முடித்துவிட்டு அதிலிருந்து வரும் பணத்தைக்கொண்டு கிராமங்களில் சிலவு செய்து ஏழை மக்களுக்கு ஏதாவது சௌகரியம் செய்வதற்கு பாடுபடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“சாதாரணமாக இந்த budgetல் கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகள் போடுவதற்கும் மற்ற காரியங்களையும் செய்வதற்கு ஜாஸ்தி தொகை ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஏற்கனவே நம் பிரதம மந்திரி போன வருஷம் சாதாரணமான மெம்பராக இருந்தபோது கிராம சீர்திருத்தங்களுக்குச் சரியாக பணம் ஒதுக்கப்படுவது இல்லை என்று அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தார். ஆனால் அவர் பிரதம மந்திரியாக வந்தும்கூட கிராமங்களுக்கு அதிகம் ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. கிராமங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ரோடுகள் போடுவது, minor irrigation, tanks restoration முதலிய மற்ற காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு போதுமான அளவு, மற்ற department-க்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிலிருந்து களவாடி போட்டாலும் வருத்தப்படப்போவதில்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற பிரதம மந்திரி காலத்தில் நடக்காமல் போனால் மற்றவர்கள் காலத்திலா நடக்கப்போகிறது. இதைத் தான் நானும் அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

“பொதுவாக இப்பொழுது நம் மாகாணத்தின் நிர்வாகத்தைப் பார்த்தால் தற்போது கொஞ்சம் திருப்தியடைந்தாலும் இன்னும் ஜனங்களுக்கும் அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் ஏற்படுத்தப்படவேண்டிய நெருக்கமான தொடர்பு இன்று ஏற்படுத்தவில்லை. தாலுக்காக்களில் அதிகாரிகளை ஜனங்கள் அவசிய

[Sri S. Jayaram Reddi] [4th March 1948.]

மான காரியங்களுக்கு அணுகவேண்டியதாக இருந்தால் பழய காலம் மாதிரியாகவே ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் புரக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள். இது விஷயம் ஒவ்வொரு மந்திரிகளுக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையால் மந்திரிகள் இது விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையைப் பார்த்தால் ஆகஸ்டு 15-ம் தேதிக்குப்பிறகு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த பிறகு கூட ஒரு மாறுதலும் ஏற்படவில்லை என்பதைத் தழும்மையுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தடியாக மருத்துவ விஷயமாக இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கிராமங்களில் பிரசவ காலத்தில் உதவி வேண்டுமென்றால் 10 மைல், 15 மைலுக்குப் போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி போவதற்கு அங்கிருக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்குச் சிலவுக்குக்கூடப் பணம் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். நான் சென்னைக்கு வருவதற்கு நான்கு நாட்களுக்குமுன்கூட ஒரு கிராமத்தில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு 8 மைலுக்கு அப்புறம் இருந்த ஒரு பிரசவ கேஸ் ரொம்பவும் மோசமாகப் போய் உதவிக்கு ஆள் கிடைக்காமலிருந்து அந்த நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். பிறகு நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து அங்கே ஒரு டாக்டரை அனுப்பினோம். அவருக்கு ரூபாய் ஜாஸ்தியாக கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாக இருந்தது. நாங்கள் அதிக ரூபாய் கொடுத்த அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்து அந்த கேஸை ஓரளவு சமாளிக்க முடிந்தது. ஆகையால் ஐந்து மைலுக்கு ஒரு இடத்திலாவது ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி அமைக்கவேண்டும். வேண்டிய வைத்திய வாதி கிராமங்களில் இருக்கவேண்டும். இதை உடனே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய Local Board, District Board இவைகளைப் பற்றி கொஞ்சம் சொல்லுகிறேன். District Board, Advisers காலத்திலிருந்ததபோலவே இருக்கிறது. Election ஐ நடத்தவில்லை. ஒருக் கால் வயது உந்தவர்கள் ஒட்டெடுப்புக்காக நிறுத்திவைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் போலிருக்கிறது. அதன்படி Election நடத்தவேண்டுமென்றிருந்தால் சீக்கிரமாக ஏதோ ஜனங்களுக்கும் District Board நிர்வாகத்திற்கும் ஒரு தொடர்பு இருக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். கலெக்டர்களிடத்தில் போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. Revenue Inspector இடம் போக முடியாமலிருக்கிற ஜனங்கள் Collector இடத்திலும் Special Officer இடத்திலும் போய் எப்படி காரியங்களைச் செய்யமுடியும். அவர்களுக்குப் பிற்பட்ட சலுகைகள் காட்டுவதற்கு வேண்டிய வழியை கண்டு பிடிக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு non-officials, அதாவது உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்றவர்களை நியமித்தால் செளகர்யமாக இருக்கும். பழகுவதற்கும் செளகர்யமாக இருக்கும்.

“சட்ட மந்திரி அவர்கள் Department ஒப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம் சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சில கேஸ்களுக்கு assessors என்று சில பேர்களைப் போடுகிறார்கள். Special jury என்றும் போடுகிறார்கள். அநேகமாக யாரும் இவைகளுக்குப் போவதில்லை. போலீஸ் காரன் வந்து கேட்டால் எங்கேயோ போய்விட்டார், பட்டணம் போய் விட்டார் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஏன்? ஏனென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு அதில் அவ்வளவு அசௌகர்யங்கள் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு பெரிய மனிதராக இருந்தால் போலீஸ்காரன் அவனுக்குப்பின்னால் case conviction ஆக வேண்டும்படியாக சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஒன்றிரண்டு தடவைகள் போனாலும்கூட திண்டாடவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் சிலர் போகவேண்டுமென்றே அங்கு இருக்கும் clerk ஐ சரிப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு assessors போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி போகிறவர்களை கண்ணியமாக நடத்தப்படுவதாக இல்லை. சாதாரணமாக assessors சொல்லும் அபிப்பிராயத்தை ஜட்ஜுகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதில்லை என்று இருப்பதால் இது விஷயத்தில் சிரத்தை இல்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அநேகமாக பெருந்தன்மை வாய்ந்தவர்கள் போவதே கிடையாது. அத்துடன் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு 6 அணு, 8 அணு தான் allowance கொடுக்கிறார்கள். காப்பி சாப்பிடுவதற்கே 8 அணு போதாமலிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அவர்களைக் கண்ணியமாக நடத்தவதற்கு 2, 3 ரூபாயாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் அவர்

4th March 1948] [Sri S. Jayaram Reddi]

கள் இந்த 6, 8 அணு allowance வாங்கும் கஷ்டத்தைப் பார்த்தால் மிகவும் சங்கடமாக இருக்கிறது. இது மாதிரி சிலவு விஷயங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ What is your suggestion.”

SRI S. JAYARAM REDDI :—“ I am for abolition or increase of allowance consistent with their dignity.

“ நம்முடைய தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். மந்திரி அவர்கள் வேலைக்கு வந்தபிறகு, என்னுடைய நீனைப்பு, மாகாணத்தில் ஏதாவது தொழிலை உற்பத்தி செய்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தேன். உற்பத்தி செய்திருப்பது மிகவும் குறைவுதான். எத்தனை தொழிலை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்? ஒன்றும் பண்ணவில்லை. பண்ணுவதற்கு சௌகரியமில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி சொல்வதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. பண்ணிக்காட்டினால்தான் கெட்டிக்காரத்தனம். ஒரு முடிவான காரியத்தைச் செய்துகொடுத்தால்தான் அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஜனங்களை ஏதாவது திருப்தி செய்ய முடியும். இந்த மந்திரிகள் இருக்கும்போது செய்யாவிட்டால் வேறு யார் வந்து செய்யப்போகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஏதாவது தொழில் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக கிராமங்களில் பார்த்தால் ஆறு மாதத்திற்குதான் வேலை கிடைக்கிறது. மற்ற காலங்களில் வேலை கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஏதாவது தொழிலோ, factory-யோ ஏற்படுத்தினால் அதன் மூலம் அதில் ஈடுபட்டு பொருள் சம்பாதித்து ஜனங்கள் சேடிமமாக இருப்பார்கள். அரசாங்கம் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தி ஜனங்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

“ நமது உணவு மந்திரியைப்பற்றி பலபேர்கள் பலது பேசிவிட்டார்கள். அவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்தான் என்னுடையதும். Decontrol செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியம்தான். ஆனால் decontrol செய்யக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லுகிறவர்களை கேட்டால் அதற்கும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. Majority பேர் decontrol செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதைப்பார்த்தால் அதையும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது இராமமூதுரம், திருநெல்வேலி, மதுரை ஜில்லாக்களில் பார்த்தால் ஒரு மணி தானியம் கூட கிடையாது. Decontrol பண்ணினவுடன் மதுரையிலிருந்து ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மூட்டைகள் போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தது. இது விஷயத்தை Collector இடமும், கனம் Kala Venkata Rao விடமும் ரொம்பவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னோம். அங்கே இருக்கும் சௌக்கிதார்கள் சரியாக கவனிப்பது இல்லை. ஒரு மூட்டை இருந்தால் அதைப்பற்றி கவனிப்பது இல்லை. Right என்று சொல்லி விடுகிறான். மூட்டையில் என்ன இருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பற்றி கவனிப்பது இல்லை. பெரிய மனிதனைப் பார்த்தவுடன் கிட்டகூட வருவது இல்லை. அவர்கள் மந்திரியாக இருக்கலாமோ அல்லது சட்டசபை மெம்பராக இருக்கலாமோ என்று சும்மா இருந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் காங்கிரஸ் பதவிகு வந்தபிறகு தட்டில் இல்லாததால் அவர்களுக்கு யார் என்று தெரியாமல் போய்விட்டது. சௌக்கிதார்களுக்கு கொடுக்கும் சம்பளமே குறைவு. அவர்களுக்கு பணம் ரொம்ப கிடைக்கிறது. வேலையை சரிவர பார்ப்பதும் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் அறுவடைகாலமானதால் தானியம் கிடைக்கிறது. அநேகம்பேர்கள் கொண்டுபோகிறார்கள். சாப்பிடுவதற்கு இப்பொழுது கிடைக்கிறது. நாலு மாதம் ஆனபிற்பாடு எப்படி கொண்டுபோக முடியும். அப்பொழுதுதான் விநியோகிப்பதற்கு கூட கிடைக்காது. இப்பொழுது தாராளமாக கொண்டுபோகிறார்கள். சௌக்கிதார்களை எடுத்தால்தான் தேவலை. ஒன்றும் அவர்களாலும் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. நெட்டியப்பட்டி, விருதுநகர் முதலிய இடங்களில் போனால் இந்த சௌக்கிதார்கள் எங்களைப் பார்த்துவிட்டு ஏதோ பெரிய முதலாளிகள் போலிருக்கிறது என்று ஒரு பெரிய கும்பிடு போட்டுவிட்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். ஒன்றும் பண்ணுவது இல்லை. பத்து படி, அரிசி கொண்டு போனாலும் கேள்வி கிடையாது. அவர்களால் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடிய

[Sri S. Jayaram Reddi] [4th March 1948.]

வில்லை. லாரியில் 50, 60 மூட்டைகள் கொண்டுபோனால் ஏதோ 8 அணு கொடுத்துவிட்டால் போதும். ஒன்றும் செய்வது இல்லை. ஆனால் கொடுக்கா விட்டால் கீழே இறக்கவேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். Counterband சாமான்கள் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் 8 அணு கொடுக்காவிட்டால் கீழே இறக்கச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்தக் கஷ்டத்திற்காகக் கொஞ்சம் கொடுத்துவிட்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள். அந்தமாதிரி காரியங்கள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இருந்தாலும்கூட கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தி ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும். பார்ப்பதற்கு ரொம்பவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுதே சமாஸ்தித்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்துகொள்ளலாம். இதை உடனே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று எல்லோரும் எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“ நமது போக்குவரத்து மந்திரிக்கு ஒன்று சொல்லவேண்டும். பஸ்வில் சட்ட சபை மெம்பர்கள் வந்தாலும் டிக்கட் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. Short distanceக்குப்போனால் டிக்கட் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. இரங்குவதற்குள் பணத்தை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இரங்குவதற்கு ரொம்பதாரம் இருந்தால் டிக்கட் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ரொம்பவும் மோசமாக நடக்கிறது. நமது பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் சொன்னால் எல்லாம் தெரியும் ஒன்றும் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அவர் ஒரு pessimist ஆக இருக்கிறார். ஒன்றுமே சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை என்று அவர் 24 மணி நேரமும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பஸ்வில் இனிமேல் nationalize பண்ணுவதாக இருந்தால் உண்மையானவர்களை போட்டு நடத்த வேண்டும். நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தவேண்டும். நல்ல ஆள்களை போட்டு check செய்துவந்தால் நன்றாக நடக்கும். Private enterprise எவ்வித நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தினார்களோ அவ்விதம் நடத்தவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் வருமானம் உயர்வாகவரும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். மந்திரி அவர்கள் செலவுகள் போக 12½ சதவிகிதம் வந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார். அதற்கு counter-statement கொடுத்தார்கள். Private enterprise ஆக இருந்தால் income-tax இருக்கிறது Petrol tax இருக்கிறது. இவைகள் இருப்பதால் 12½ சதவிகிதம் வரவில்லை என்கிறார்கள். அதை நாம் நம்ப வேண்டாம். சரியானபடி ஆள்களை வைத்து நடத்தினால் லாபம் கிடைக்கும். நல்ல மிச்சம் கிடைக்கும். நல்ல நிலைமையில் கண்காணிப்பில் வைத்து நடத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ கடைசியாக ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் இப்பொழுது தாராளமாகவே உழைத்துவருகிறார். அவரும் நல்லதாராள நோக்கத்துடனேயே இருக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது அவர் Estate Abolition Bill ல் இருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் கல்லாகத்தானிருக்கிறார். ஜமீந்தார்களாக இருந்தாலும்கூட யாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி கிட்டப்போய் பேச முடியவில்லை. ஆனால் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் இரக்கப்படுபவர்போல் தானிருக்கிறது. தான் எடுத்த காரியத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு ரொம்பவும் பிடிவாதமாகத்தானிருக்கிறார்.”

THE HON. MR. PRESIDENT:—“ Does the Hon. Minister understand you? ”

SRI S. JAYARAM REDDI :—“ தான் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட காரியத்தை முடித்துவிடவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமுடையவர். இடையில் அவருக்கு என்ன அசௌகரியங்கள் வந்தாலும் அதை பாராட்டாமல் முடிக்கக்கூடியவர் அவர்.

“ எங்கள் இராமனாதுபுரம் ஜில்லா பூராவும் ஜமீன்தான். அங்கே அடிக்கடி தகரூகள் ஏற்பட்டு எங்களைக் கூப்பிட்டு சமாதானம் பண்ணச் சொன்னார்கள். ஒருதடவை Collector கூப்பிட்டழைத்தார். மற்றொரு தடவை திவான் கூப்பிட்டு பஞ்சாயத்து பண்ணச்சொன்னார்கள். ஜமீந்தார் களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் ஏற்பட்ட தகரூகளை பஞ்சாயம் பண்ணச் சொன்னார்கள். ‘ நீங்கள் சொன்னால் அவர்கள் கேட்பார்கள் ’ என்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் அருப்புக்கோட்டைக்கு போனேன். அங்கே வாரம் கொடுப்பதை கவனித்தபோது ரூ. 120 கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ryotwari rate 8 ரூபாய் தீர்வையாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி கொடுப்பதற்கு ஜனங்க

4th March 1948] [Sri S. Jayaram Reddi]

எருக்கு மனது இல்லை. கடைசியாக நாங்கள் ரூ. 50 ஆக கொடுத்து விடுவதாக சொன்னோம். பாருங்கள் 8 ரூபாய் எங்கே இருக்கிறது ரூ. 120 எங்கே இருக்கிறது. இதை ஒழித்தால் ஏன் ஜனங்கள் சுபிட்சமாக இருக்க மாட்டார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

“நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு மறுபடியும் நன்றி செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அவர்கள் அடுத்த வருஷம் இந்த முறையில் பட்ஜெட் இல்லாமல் இன்னும் நல்ல திட்டங்கள் அமைத்த ஒரு budget கொண்டுவருவார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“In the united Madras or in the divided Madras.”

SRI S. JAYARAM REDDI :—“Wherever you are.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“He will have no place here if there is a divided Madras.”

SRI S. JAYARAM REDDI :—“எங்கிருந்தாலும் நல்ல பட்ஜெட்டாக சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டும். நீங்கள் பிரிந்துபோனாலும், அதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஆந்திரர்கள் சௌகரியமாகவே பிரிந்து போகலாம். எங்களுக்கும் சந்தோஷம்தான். ஆனால் ஒன்றைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். போகும்போது கண்படி பேசிவிட்டு மக்களிடத்தில் கலசல் இல்லாமல் போகவேண்டுமென்றுதான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தமிழர்களிடம் சண்டையிடாமல் போனால்போதும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆந்திரர்கள் அவர்களுடைய காரியத்தைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டுபோனால் போதும். நம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு வாலிபர்தான். இனிமேல் கொண்டுவந்து சமர்ப்பிக்கும் பட்ஜெட் போற்றக்கூடியதாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய சிற்றுவரைய முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m.”

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

MR. PRESIDENT :—“It looks as if the Government have absolutely no opposition! (Looking at empty opposition benches.)”

* SRI K. NATARAJAN :—“Mr. President, I know that all the hon. Members of this Council would have read in the papers about the merger of the Pudukottah State in the Madras Province and thereby in the Indian State. It is more a gain to the Pudukottah State. We may also congratulate ourselves on the fact that about 1,200 square miles of new territory will form part of the Madras Province. The question now is, as I understand it from the papers, whether it is to be amalgamated either in whole or in part to the adjoining districts of Tanjore, or Trichinopoly or Ramnad. Of course my plea may be a parochial plea, but my plea is that it must be amalgamated with Tanjore district.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Tanjore is already big.”

* SRI K. NATARAJAN :—“Sir, there is an impression prevailing which I shall try to eradicate in the course of my speech, about the very affluent circumstances in which the Tanjore district is situated. I shall try to say that it is not in such a very happy

[Sri K. Natarajan]

[4th March 1948]

situation that we are placed. Apart from all this, it is a matter for congratulation that the Pudukottah State has become part of the Madras Province.

"Coming to the Budget, Sir, I read in the papers about your remarks about the speech, even before the discussions took place, that the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister was an exhorting speech and that the whole House applauded it. I was very much moved, Sir, when I was in Tanjore on reading about the applause and your appropriate remarks. It is my duty now, Sir, to congratulate the present Ministry and the Hon. the Finance Minister on the very excellent budget he has presented to this Council and to the Assembly. I cannot conceive, Sir, whether it would have been possible for any Advisers' regime or any other party in power to have put forward such a budget bristling with the ideas for which the Congress Nationalist Party has been striving through the guidance of the Great Mahatma Gandhi. As has been pointed out by one of the previous speaker . . ."

(Enter Dr. V. K. John.)

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I was just telling the Government that they had no opposition at all." (Laughter.)

SRI K. NATARAJAN:—"Sir, this is a budget in which we have practically the enforcement of Prohibition throughout the Province—it may take effect from 2nd October next, Sir, but we may say that we have got it already—we have also got the establishment of a Provincial Harijan Welfare Fund Committee for the proper utilization of the one crore of rupees set apart for Harijan uplift. We have the working of the intensive Khadi programme in seven centres and 35 sub-centres as against the target of 49 centres. We have an overall plan for rural reconstruction by the Provincial firka development scheme, the formation of the 27 firkas and 7 centres and the allocation of decent, though cautious and prudent, sums for the development of the firkas. We have got also the intensive scheme for the development of cottage industries. Originally the idea seems to have been for the development of 32 industries but somehow or other it was considered by some of the officers who investigated the question that it was rather an ambitious measure and therefore it is now a question whether it is to be 7 or 14. If all these things are taken into consideration, I have no doubt that no one who has not got these ideas of national uplift as dictated by the Congress programme ingrained in him, can bring forward such a budget. It must be in the blood and bone of the Hon. Ministers who have been the authors of the budget and therefore they rightly deserve the thanks of the entire community and also of those Congress followers who have visualized the schemes and the constructive programmes in all its aspects for having brought into existence a budget which will satisfy those requirements as far as possible.

"I am also glad to see that the poor have been given prompt attention too and that an overall five-year plan for the increase of

4th March 1948]

[Sri K. Natarajan]

food production with a target of an annual 6.5 lakhs of tons of rice has been conceived. That is a great thing which will go a long way towards relieving the distress in the land.

"Many speakers before me have adverted to the fact that in rural parts although several are very enthusiastic over the attainment of freedom on the 15th of August 1947, they still have the idea that their lot has not been improved so that they may say that there is really a change in the circumstances in the country. But this provision of an overall plan for increasing production will certainly meet their demands. Of course every thing cannot be conceived of or much less perfected in a day or in a very short period. We know and we have heard that Japan conceived of the 5-year plans and 10-year plans, Russia also did the same and also Germany. All those countries had certain plans by which they have within a certain period made their ideas into accomplished facts. I very much welcome such a plan being formed. Though the initial investigation may cost something by way of detailed plans, etc., yet they are worth trying. In that way these plans have been formulated and the schemes have been set out and public money will not be ill-spent by these formations which we devoutly wish would soon become accomplished facts.

"On this occasion I want to place certain suggestions of mine before the Council in a humble but at the same decidedly helpful manner. There is an impression—and this was adverted to by the speaker who just preceded me—that the people do not feel that the method of administration so far as the villages and the mufassal are concerned has changed in spite of there being a popular Government at the head of affairs. They feel that the present machinery is dominated by officialdom with red tape, routine. Delays must at once be tried to be eschewed from the scheme of administration. I cannot do better than refer to two or three illustrations in support of the fact that before the advent of the Congress regime decidedly red tape, routine and official domination were the causes for the retardation of the progress of the country. I cannot do better than take an illustration from the Report of the Water Supply and Drainage Committee presided over by Sri Kaleswara Rao. This is what they say: There is inordinate delay in the progress of any scheme calling for improvement.

... defective procedure obtaining hitherto in the matter of investigation, design and execution has impeded progress of schemes at every stage. It is left to a municipality or other local body to take the initiative for its water-supply or drainage scheme. When a municipality approaches the Government for having the scheme investigated, the Government and their engineering department take their own time to respond. The Sanitary Engineer will have a preliminary investigation made and report to the Government on the probable cost and feasibility of the scheme. The municipal council is then asked to establish its financial ability to pay its share of cost of the scheme. If it succeeds in doing so a regular investigation will be ordered at the cost of the municipality. The investigation drags on for a long time. The report on the investigation with details of alternative schemes and costs then

[Sri K. Natarajan]

[4th March 1948]

passes from the Sanitary Engineer to the Chief Engineer and to the Government. The local body has then to choose between the alternatives and settle on its methods of financing the scheme . . . Very often the local body finds itself unable to shoulder heavy expenditure. . . . It also feels nervous to levy the additional taxes required. . . . The scheme is often dropped sine die. . . . If the local body shows its capacity to bear its share of the burden then the Government orders the preparation of plans and estimates for the scheme. Then time is taken for preparing plans and estimates....Then they plead want of staff. . . . Sometimes re-investigation is proposed in part or in full. . . . Then the officer concerned prepares the designs in pencil stage. Then they are scrutinized by the Chief Engineer. . . . Then there is checking and re-checking, etc.....And finally, when plans and estimates are ripe for execution and everything else is ready, the Government must feel the ability or inclination to dole out their moiety of the cost of the particular scheme before they include it in the Budget.' Of course the committee being an official committee has not employed any emphatic language about the delay caused and about red tape and routine. So far as Tanjore district is concerned, I may give you two or three illustrations. In the report of the Drainage Committee it has been mentioned that Kumbakonam in Tanjore district did not have a drainage scheme for a long time. The importance of this drainage scheme was recognized even half a century ago. The Committee gave its report in August 1947. No scheme has so far been drafted. I have got before me a list of post-war schemes, and I find that the drainage scheme of Kumbakonam is placed second in the order of priority. 'Of course, it has not yet taken shape. I request Government to take up that scheme immediately. Visitors to Kumbakonam have felt the immediate necessity to push through this scheme.

2.45
p.m.

" When the Hon. Minister for Public Health was in Tanjore, the Tanjore Municipality presented a memorandum to him. Sir, Tanjore town drainage scheme was, to my knowledge, being considered for the last 20 years. It was undergoing several changes which are referred to in the Drainage Committee report. There was no doubt some fair chance of the scheme reaching a half stage but that could not be on account of the war. When the Hon. Minister for Public Health was in Tanjore, I think they took him to places where there was no drainage, namely, Manambuchavadi, Pookara Street and other places. It was pointed out to the Hon. Minister that people were suffering for want of drainage facilities. Of course the Hon. Minister promised sympathetic investigation of these facts. I find in the list, Sir, Tanjore is allotted the seventh place. I do not know what will become of this afterwards. I am referring to the point that hereafter there must be no delays. The delays that were usually attributed to the previous Advisers' regime should not be attributed to the present Government also. There should be no necessity for circuitous, repeated and unnecessary discussions. There must be quick despatch of work. You must see that the schemes adumbrated in the Budget are brought into force during the year and not postponed to subsequent years.

4th March 1948]

[Sri K. Natarajan]

"I wish also to bring another instance to the notice of this House. It is not a case of a local body or municipality. It is the case of a ryotwari village, namely, Nadagudi in Tanjore district. In 1918 the villagers complained about want of drainage. It does not suffer for lack of irrigation facilities but suffers from want of drainage. If one would take into account all the several drainage schemes which are appended to the report, he will see that suffering is more on account of the insufficient drainage facilities. So far as Nadagudi is concerned, if only you will look into the matter, you will see exactly what has happened. As the Drainage Committee mentioned in its report, here also there was 'investigation'. One scheme was first announced. It was given up by a succeeding officer as if it was not properly thought of. Then again it was given a trial for two or three years, and finally it was given up. One says that water may be taken to a river, but afterwards he complains that there has been silt gathering in the lower reaches. Then also that scheme is given up. Therefore from the year 1907 it has been a question of adopting alternative schemes; one engineer not agreeing with his predecessor, and so on. In the old Legislative Council, Messrs. Sivasubramania Ayyar and Nadimuthu Pillai repeatedly put questions on this subject. Of course, promises were made and reports were called for. But till now nothing has been done. When the Hon. Minister for Public Works was in Tanjore three months back, the residents of Nadagudi village represented these facts to him, but so far nothing has been done. Of course, it is not proper for me to blame the present Government or the present Ministry for that. I only warn them—if that warning is in any way useful or worth their while—that red-tapism and delays cause ruin to hundreds of villages in Tanjore and other parts of the country. It is also not proper for the Ministers to entirely rely upon the reports of subordinate officers. They should take courage in their hands and see that the plans they formulate are speedily put into force. This is my first request to the Hon. Minister.

"I want to say now a few words about one aspect of the Budget, and that is the separation of the judiciary from the executive. My hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao also spoke on that yesterday. I know that a committee was constituted for this purpose when Mr. K. Bhashyam was Minister in charge of Law and Order. That committee sent its report on 7th November 1946 and afterwards the present Minister for Law seems to have taken up that question. It appears from an answer given by the Home Minister to a question put by a Member of the Legislative Assembly that the Record office prepared a historical note on this question, and that the report could not be placed on the table of the House. The historical note, I dare say, is very comprehensive. Then, Sir, it is said that the report from the district authorities did not come in as quickly as they expected. That is where I say you must show a difference between your Government and the previous Advisers' Government. The district authorities have no business to delay things. There may be some cases where some delay may be condoned, but

[Sri K. Natarajan]

[4th March 1948]

after 7th November 1946 and after the note of the record office, the district authorities have no fresh materials to go into, and therefore have no reason to delay. When criticisms were advanced in the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. Minister for Home seems to have said that there were certain other matters which had to be considered in connexion with that, and therefore they were not in a position to give effect to the scheme, and that anyhow it would be brought into force as clearly as possible. I am glad that at least before the next Budget year we would have seen the separation of the judiciary from the executive. I am not exaggerating when I say that from the year 1885 there has been agitation carried on by the Congress for the separation of the judiciary from the executive. It is as necessary a reform as Prohibition. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi. 'Hear, hear'.) I do not know in what spirit the words 'hear, hear' are said. I feel very enthusiastic about this matter, and I hope the Hon. Minister will pardon me if I am exaggerating. I only wish that priority is given to this reform, and judiciary is separated from the executive at least before the next Budget year. It should form as an important item in the next Budget. (Sri B. Bhima Rao: 'Why not in the supplementary Budget for this year?' I am certainly modest, but my friend Mr. Bhima Rao appears to feel the need for it even now.

"I find in the Budget provision for a number of additional courts. In Tanjore there are two supernumerary courts in existence. There is no necessity whatever for two District Courts in Tanjore district. This has been amply supported I believe by the report that has been called for, and which has come, from the officers on the spot. There is also a report, I understand, that as regards Munsif's courts, one or two may be abolished. It is not in the interests of advocates to advocate the abolition of courts, but from the litigant's point of view, I say that instead of having several courts in one place, all having no work for more than three hours, we can distribute them in the district so that there may be equal work for all, and concentration avoided.

"I want to make one other suggestion. Theoretically speaking, all members of the judiciary—Sub-Judges or Munsifs—may be put in the same level of ability and understanding. But there is difference between Judges and Judges. This can be found out easily from the progress of work in several courts, and it can also be found out what Judges are capable and what others not. Instead of establishing additional courts, I suggest opportune transfers of judges, who have got a reputation for quick despatch without prejudice to the quality of work, to places where they are required. Thus, additional courts and the additional expenditure can be avoided. Of course this proposal requires considerable scrutiny and I hope that at the time of the next budget, Government may find its way, if not to abolish all courts which are declared to be unnecessary in the press, to abolish at least some courts which may be found to be unnecessary on correct investigation of the facts.

4th March 1948]

[Sri K. Natarajan]

"Then, I have to mention one other point and that is this. As regards retrenchment, I find that a retrenchment committee has been formed and proposals have been submitted. The Hon. the Finance Minister says that if the proposals are given effect to, there will be a saving of one crore of rupees. I am anxious to see that the report is given full effect to and the one crore of rupees may be utilized in the next budget. For my own part, I am giving some suggestions which may be considered by you. There is a feeling that the Board of Revenue is unnecessary to-day."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think it is a hardy-annual."

SRI K. NATARAJAN:—"Of course, it is a hardy-annual. I have got a book in my hand called the handbook of information on the administration of the Province of Madras. As regards the Board of Revenue, this is what it says. Mr. President, you may remember a question was put to the Hon. the Minister concerned about the functions that are now discharged by the Board of Revenue and whether it was not possible to abolish the Board of Revenue or at least in any way curtail its establishment. The Hon. the Minister gave some sub-headings saying, they are the functions which are exercised by the Board of Revenue. A reference to the headings which are exercised by the Board of Revenue which is contained in the Handbook of Information on the administration of the Madras Province will show that there is no necessity for the Board of Revenue. It is contained on pages 21 and 22 of the book. There are what are called functions that are to be performed by the collective body; then there are functions that are to be performed by two members and then there are others that are to be performed by a single member. I am only saying all these by way of illustration, and not by way of argument. The subjects assigned for disposal by the collective board are (1) Acts and Bills—Will not the popular ministry be able to deal with this?, (2) conduct of gazetted officers other than officers of the Excise department—will not the popular Ministry also be able to deal with this?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think you can take the whole and put that question."

SRI K. NATARAJAN:—"The third item is Deputy Collectors (selection, promotion and retirement.) The next item is creation and re-distribution of districts, divisions and taluks. The next is grant of dry remissions. The sixth item is 'proposals involving any fundamental change of policy and administration' and the last item is Court of Wards (matters of special importance). I ask, will not the popular Ministry be able to deal with these themselves. You must always not forget that the Ministry is at the head of affairs just as the Advisers were at the head of affairs. You can always call for reports from the Collectors and deal with subjects such as 'the Deputy Collectors, their selection, promotion and retirement.' Even about the conduct of gazetted officers, you can get reports from the Collectors and deal with it. So, all these subjects may be dealt with by the Ministers themselves and there is no necessity for the existence of a Board of Revenue. At any

[Sri K. Natarajan].

[4th March 1948]

rate, there should be a curtailment in the staff of the Board of Revenue. It has also been pointed out that the Board of Revenue exists only in Bengal, Bihar and the United Provinces and in other Provinces, there is no Board of Revenue at all. All these things must be taken into account by the Ministry and they must sympathize with the idea. They can certainly give effect to the abolition of the Board of Revenue.

"Then, the next thing, I want to place before the House is about the retrenchment in the Madras Secretariat. We are dealing with strikes of non-gazetted officers in the Secretariat and other offices but that is a different matter. In answer to a question on the 22nd September 1947, the present Leader of the House gave this answer. He stated that in 1939, the expenditure on the Madras Secretariat staff was Rs. 11,97,375 and in 1941, it was Rs. 21,64,202. There has been nearly an increase of 10½ lakhs of rupees during these years. I ask whether the Secretariat cannot be reduced. There is sufficient material to show that this 10 lakhs of rupees expenditure can be reduced so far as the Secretariat is concerned. Then, Sir, I do not find there is any necessity for the many posts of Personal Assistants to several district officers. That matter should be looked into by the Ministry and I think some retrenchment can be effected.

"Then, so far as Tanjore is concerned, I may be failing in my duty to my constituency if I do not present the case of Tanjore before this House—in the first place, I have to thank the Hon. the Premier, the Hon. the Education Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister for providing a decent grant to the Saraswathi Mahal Library. Questions were put both in the Legislative Assembly and in the Legislative Council and a Committee was constituted, for the purpose of improving the library. The Committee gave a report in which they wanted one lakh of rupees for the first year, Rs. 60,000 for the next year and then a recurring grant of Rs. 35,700 in the succeeding years. I am glad the importance of the Saraswathi Mahal Library has been recognized and a grant of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned this year. The Saraswathi Mahal Library is a unique library and it is one of the best oriental libraries. I do not know whether the grant of Rs. 20,000 made this year will be a recurring grant. If such a recurring grant cannot be made, at least a decent sum must be sanctioned for the proper maintenance of the Saraswathi Mahal Library. A lakh of rupees was set apart for this purpose even by the parties in palace suit before the suit was disposed of. The library consists of very precious material and it is for the Government to judge its worth.

"Then, Sir, much has been made about hospitals in other Provinces. Yesterday one hon. friend of mine said that we are all well-pleased so far as hospitals are concerned. But, so far as the local headquarters hospital in Tanjore is concerned, I can only draw your attention to the memorandum presented by the Tanjore Municipality to the Hon. the Health Minister while he was there. A premier town like Tanjore has started what is called Raja Mirasidars Hospital formed out of the funds contributed by the mirasidars

4th March 1948] [Sri K. Natarajan]

of the place. It is a very good hospital. The Municipal Council and the Tanjore Town Congress Committee presented a memorandum to the Hon. the Health Minister stating there is not sufficient accommodation for in-patient beds. People from remote villages resort to this hospital but there is not an adequate number of beds. The equipments in the hospital are also not sufficient and are not on up-to-date lines. There is one X-ray Department but the X-ray apparatus is always going out of action and it takes a long time to get it into working order. Then, the medical school is intended to be used as the hospital. I request the Hon. Minister to look into the matter. Of course, from my own point of view, I would say that you should not allow a good old hospital to go into decay and decadence and start a new hospital and experiment upon it. It is a good and exemplary hospital and therefore, it should be maintained properly. So far as the Tanjore District Headquarters Hospital is concerned, the municipal council itself says that there is a good case for giving a decent grant to this hospital."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"What is the harm in converting the school into a hospital?"

* SRI K. NATARAJAN:—"The school has been abolished. There are grants provided but there are no beds. There are no good scientific medicines. Therefore, I do not want the hospital to be put in a new school building at all. If there is a building, make it useful. There was the Prince of Wales Medical School in Tanjore which has been abolished and there is no use in crying over spilt milk."

"Then, Sir, there is a proposal for constructing a tuberculosis sanatorium in Tanjore. There are others in Madanapalle and at Perundurai. The District Health Association with the Collector as President has started a scheme for the establishment of a sanatorium at Tanjore. They expect a donation of five lakhs of rupees. The District Board has resolved to vote ten lakhs of rupees and the Government must also finance the Association for the construction of the sanatorium. Is there anything extravagant in this demand, Sir? Tanjore dust and Tanjore insanitation are in the experience of all Hon. Ministers. Tanjore is not an exemplary town. A tuberculosis sanatorium may very well be sanctioned for the district especially when Rs. 10 lakhs have been voted by the district board and Rs. 5 lakhs are expected to be collected by the Health Association from the people. What more is wanted for the Government to lend a helping hand?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Perhaps Tanjore is too wet."

3-15
p.m.

SRI K. NATARAJAN:—"Sir, it was not very wet at any time. It has now gone dry. As far as the locality is concerned, it has a salubrious climate . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I am not speaking from the point of view of prohibition. I mean from the point of view of its suitability for a sanatorium."

[4th March 1948]

SRI K. NATARAJAN :—“ That is how I understood you Mr. President.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ For a tuberculosis sanatorium, perhaps the place is too wet.”

SRI K. NATARAJAN :—“ No Sir, it is not too wet. But consider, Sir, the distance between Tanjore and Madanapalle and Tanjore and Perundurai. Is it not necessary to have a sanatorium at Tanjore when people are ready to provide some money and when the District Board has already sanctioned some amount?

“ Then Sir, there is an Agricultural College at Coimbatore and another at Bapatla, but there is none at Tanjore. It is a surplus district, a foremost surplus district, consisting of many mirasidars and ryots who are taking with avidity and enthusiasm to advanced methods of agriculture. They have lent a helping hand to the other deficit districts at times of scarcity. Tanjore was foremost in the production of foodgrains. The majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. That being so, is not an Agricultural College necessary for Tanjore? Should they be asked to go to Coimbatore?

“ Then, Sir, there is this threat of legislation regarding ryotwari landholders to the effect that they would be given a secondary place. (Interruption.) Whenever remarks are made by Hon. Ministers, I take it that they are audibly thinking about the answers to be given. (Laughter.) At the same time I am thankful to them that they are closely following our remarks and preparing up-to-date answers for those points. It is not, as some hon. Members in the other House said, that the Hon. Ministers are not following the debates. The Hon. Finance Minister especially has 15 to 20 pages of notes and I dare say that when he replies to the debate, it will be more forcible than the first budget speech. I know, Sir, that he is a genuine nationalist imbued with the ideals of Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi and that next year he will give a good shape to the next budget and carry out the ideals of the Congress.

“ Sir, I now want to say a few words about Ayurveda and Homeopathy. I understand that there is some grant made to the School of Indian Medicine and that it has been raised in status. During the previous Ministry we entertained some hopes, some fangible hopes, about the development of Ayurvedic and Homœopathic systems of medicine. Of course views may differ. There are doctors and doctors. Some say that Ayurveda if not wholly at least in part, is a kind of quack system of medicine. The same opinion is entertained about Homeopathy also. It is not as if the Ayurvedic system of medicine did not give sufficient help to people when Allopathy was not heard of; it is not if the Siddha system or the Homeopathic system did not give sufficient help to the people. I therefore want the Government to view the matter sympathetically and give the necessary help to these systems so that the poor people may, instead of resorting to the allopathic treatment alone, benefit also from the Ayurvedic and Homœopathic treatments.

4th March 1948]

[Sri K. Natarajan]

"I close my speech with this remark; "Don't think that Tanjore is in a very very good condition, that it is full of prosperity, that it is the granary, or garden, etc. Don't kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

Mr. President called upon Dr. U. Rama Rao to speak.

DR. U. RAMA RAO :—"Does the Hon. President want me to speak?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member's name has been handed over to me."

DR. U. RAMA RAO :—"Yes, Sir."

SRI K. NATARAJAN :—"May I just interrupt, Sir. The Hon. the Finance Minister has shown me just now one item in the Budget Memorandum on page 149 which says :

'Increase of bed strength and employment of additional staff in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore
Recurring cost in 1948-49; Rs. 59,600 and non-recurring cost, Rs. 43,400.'

I am much obliged to the Hon. the Finance Minister, Sir."

* DR. U. RAMA RAO :—"Sir, first of all I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister for having brought out a budget without imposing any extra taxation. Sir, he is accused for having drawn on the reserve fund. This year is a year of great difficulty. There is no money. The prices of commodities are high and people are not in a position to bear any more taxation. If the reserve fund is not intended to be drawn upon in a year like this, what for is the reserve fund? I am glad the Hon. Minister has not imposed any fresh taxation on the people who are already bearing a great burden, as they have to pay high prices for food and everything they require. The reserve fund is intended to be utilized on an occasion like this; otherwise it does not deserve to be there.

"Sir, I now come to food rationing. It is high time that the food rationing is put an end to. The longer it is continued, the more and more will the blackmarket grow. . . The sooner it is discontinued the better it will be. Rice is available at Re. 1 a measure everywhere. Every morning some women come with 2 or 3 measures of rice which they offer for sale at Re. 1 a measure. The best thing would be to abolish rationing entirely. In the case of poor people the Government may open fair price shops. People getting Rs. 25 or 50 a month may be allowed to buy their requirements in the fair price shops. The people who can afford to buy at higher rates may purchase their requirements in the open market. The ration given now is only 8 oz. a day. I know most middle class and high class people buy rice outside at high prices.

"Sir, I now come to the Education Department. There is a cry everywhere for admission to colleges. From one end of the Presidency to the other, boys go from place to place to get admission to colleges. Sir, if any young man is anxious to continue his studies and seeks admission to a college, we are bound to make

[Dr. U. Rama Rao]

[4th March 1948]

provision for him. If there is no place in the existing colleges and schools, the Government should open more schools and colleges. If they do not do that, they do not deserve to be in the Government.

"Sir, in Udipi in South Kanara there are 17 high schools. They wanted a second-grade college to be opened there. The University said that they should deposit so many lakhs of rupees if they wanted to open a second-grade college. It is very unfair."

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
"That is a matter for the University, Sir."

DR. U. RAMA RAO :—"The University is part of the Government. They give them grants and all kinds of assistance. There is no question about that. If the people of Udipi want a second grade college to be started, why should the University ask them to deposit three or four lakhs of rupees? We do not want big two-storied and three-storied buildings. Ordinary tiled buildings would do. We are already poor and we are getting poorer and poorer. If private enterprise comes forward to start a college, the Government must help it.

"Sir, I now come to the admissions to the Medical College. First-class students are denied admission because they do not belong to a particular community and third-class students are admitted. What is the result? These students take seven or eight years to pass the final examination. If first-class students are admitted, they will finish their course in five years. We want a lot of doctors. Instead of having this communal proportions, let us have, as the Hon. Dr. Rajan did some time back, 50 per cent of admissions purely on merit and 50 per cent according to communal representation. Even there, of course, I do not fully agree. My view is that the best boys must take to medical education and the others must go to something else. That ought to be the policy. Under the rule of communal representation, the best boys are not admitted to the colleges. We get only inferior sort of men trained. We should have the best in everything. I think, Sir, that this communal representation in admissions to colleges should be put an end to. With regard to the Agricultural Department, I wish to suggest that it should be improved. The Government have started grow-more-food campaign. I ask the Hon. Minister for Agriculture how much more food has been grown. It is waste of time. It is waste of money, to advance money to the agriculturists. Instead of that, you should have extensive irrigation works. In South Kanara and Malabar, there are no irrigation works at all. There is heavy rain there and water flows from the hills to sea. We are not at all conserving water. It is impossible to have three crops in those districts. The best thing would be to dam the rivers and conserve water. After the rains are over, allow water from the river so that the cultivators may utilize that water for the purpose of raising the second and third crops. Otherwise the same trouble of want of paddy will continue. There is no doubt about that.

"Coming to the Medical Department I am sorry to say that the mettle of the department has not much improved. Some rural

4th March 1948]

[Dr. U. Rama Rao]

dispensaries have been closed. They are demanding more pay. The department is not able to pay more. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will give some more money to the department. There is a way of curtailing expenditure. Honorary men may be asked to man the hospitals. We do not want costly military men. The post of Surgeon-General may be abolished. Civil Surgeons will be able to do the work. We have now two departments, the Medical and the Public Health Departments. They must be combined. I was a member of the Council when the subject was under consideration. I objected to that proposal. My voice was a voice in the wilderness. There is separation now. Why two sets of men? Any medical man can do both work, giving medicine and prevention of diseases. In that way you can save lot of money.

"Another matter, Sir. When you want two medical men, have one paid man and put another honorary man. In that way lot of money can be saved. Give enough of money as much as the rural medical practitioners require for treatment of illness. Then more and more men will come to rural dispensaries. In these dispensaries you must have not only the English system of Medicine but also the Ayurvedic system. That is the best way of improving rural dispensaries.

"We must have travelling dispensaries. There are small villages far away—about 8 or 9 miles from a centre; once in four days the medical man can travel by car with medicines and treat the patients. Medical relief could be extended in that way. People are hard pressed for money; they are not able to pay for medicine.

"Vaccination ought to be done once in five years. It is done now only once when one is a baby." Revaccination is not done at all. According to the latest theory, there should be revaccination once in five years to prevent diseases. Vaccination may be entrusted to rural medical practitioners. They may be paid small sums. For 100 cases of vaccination they may be paid something. They must go all over the place two or three times.

"Most of the big towns in the Madras Presidency have no good water-supply. Mangalore is a thriving city. It does not have protected water-supply. They are drinking water mixed with drainage water. Unless there is good water-supply, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery and all sorts of diseases thrive. There is no good water-supply not only for Mangalore but also for other places in South Kanara. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will make enough provision for this purpose. By preventing illness, our expenditure can be lowered.

"I am extremely glad that prohibition will be enforced in all the districts. Drinking is the cause of much illness. Drinking is one of the causes of madness. The introduction of prohibition costs a lot of money to the Government; but I am glad that we will be having prohibition all over the presidency. It will stand to our credit. I expect that in the course of three or four years there will be less illness in the country. I know illicit drinking is going on. I know that in South Kanara they distil alcohol from the cashew

[Dr. U. Rama Rao]

[4th March 1948]

fruits; they go to the hill-tops. They have small distillery there. Such illicit drinking is going on all over the place. It must be stopped. The present conditions are much better than having no prohibition at all. If there is prohibition lot of people will not be able to drink. I expect that by the end of this year there will be much improvement.

" In the City of Madras there is heavy over-crowding. Some years ago we had five lakhs of people, now we have 14 to 15 lakhs of people. They are all crowded in the city. We have not sufficient houses. People have to live in small rooms 10 feet by 12 feet. There is no accommodation elsewhere. People cannot charge more according to the Rent Control Act. They take in more and more tenants so that they can earn more money. You must provide plenty of houses. It would not do if we go on at the present rate. For the last two years the Madras Corporation has built about 150 houses. Each house costs 10 to 20 thousand rupees. These houses can be useful only to higher classes and not to the lower classes. Poor classes cannot go to these houses. They require only single tenement thatched houses—one room, one kitchen and one parlour. Houses should be built as they will suit poor people. At the present rate it will take another 30 years for the Corporation to provide necessary houses. This will not do. You must encourage co-operative building societies and advance money to them to build a number of single tenement houses. That is the only way in which the scheme will fructify.

" There is another matter that has to be attended to. There is overcrowding in hospitals. There is not enough accommodation in them. So, patients are lying on the floor. In a ward in which 40 patients can be accommodated, 60 patients have to be provided for, because there is no other accommodation. It is the duty of the Health Minister to provide enough beds. One way of meeting the extra expenditure is this; 50 per cent of it can be made up by appointing honorary medical men. The money that is saved in that way can be used for purchasing medicine and for providing accommodation for patients. I have nothing more to add."

* SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, though I have been declared a member of this August Upper House as early as April 1940, this is the second budget in which I am able to take part. The Hon. Finance Minister has said that this is the first budget after 15th August 1947 when we got our independence. Yes, we got our independence. I am independent. The Hon. Finance Minister is independent. Every member of this House is independent. I am glad that the national flag flies on the flagstuffs in Fort St. George and other places. That is a clear indication that we have got our independence. Union Jack has been displaced by the national flag. This is our independence. This is our freedom. Does it extend beyond that? The hon. Member from Ramnad said that the ryots who go to the taluk office are suffering enormously. The ryots in the villages really feel they have got freedom and independence. I wish to ask the Hon. Finance Minister and the Revenue Minister what is the

4th March 1948] [Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar]

independence we have got. The Revenue officials and the Police officials are in the same old groove. They were the servants of the old foreign bureaucratic Government. Even though freedom has come and even though there is the people's Government, these permanent officials of the old bureaucratic Government do not think they are the officials of the people's Government. They have no feeling that freedom has come, and that people in the country should be treated as free men. "I know one or two instances in Porto Novo. When two groups of fishermen quarrelled the Circle Inspector of Police took side with one of the groups and took hold of a young fisherman, who is a S.S.L.C. and a typist. The Circle Inspector asked him to grip his shoe with his lips and when the latter hesitated the former beat him on the head with his other shoes. The poor man was thus disgraced. Does that show that freedom has come to the poorest of the poor—the fisherman community there in Cuddalore. Sometime ago in Wannarpet another fisherman young boy—S.S.L.C.—was stripped naked by the Sub-Inspector of Police and beaten in his buttocks with a stick. Does that show that freedom has come to us. Does that indicate the advent of freedom? . . ."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Why not take these matters to the court? "

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" How can the men go to court? They are very poor people and are helpless. That is the kind of freedom we are enjoying. In a Police parade the other day His Excellency the Governor while addressing the police gave very good and sound advice as to how they should behave in a free India and that they are people's servants. It is a very good and sound advice if it is acted up to in the discharge of duty by our police officials. If they act up to it, our freedom will be a reality. I cannot but complain that our official world is mostly corrupt. No doubt there are honest men among them but their number is very small. It is just like picking up rice from a heap of stones if you want to pick up honest men from among them. The Premier of last year Mr. T. Prakasam set up an anti-corruption department and stated that it would destroy corruption within six months. I challenged him to say whether he will be able to destroy corruption, not within six months, but even within six years. That Committee has not done anything, and the anti-corruption officers still continue, and super-annuated officers and people who have been soaked in the police administration and other administrations are the heads of the anti-corruption department. If you are not able to put down corruption why do you continue that department? Abolish it and make some retrenchment in the expenditure at least.

" The hon. the Finance Minister said that this might be the last budget before Andhra Desa is separated. At least he anticipated that there might be hopes for the formation of linguistic Provinces, and that this might be the last budget. As for a composite province, I welcome that suggestion, and prefer the continuance of a composite province having seen the difficulties which the

3-45
p.m.

[Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar] [4th March 1948]

small states had to undergo in Europe during the war. I would certainly prefer a composite province. But I would certainly not object to the formation of a linguistic province like the United Kerala or the Karnataka. In a joint family, if a member of that family wants to have an individual existence, the joint family members cannot deny that. If certain districts of a Province like Madras want to separate themselves and form a province on a linguistic basis for their own benefit, we have no right to deny that. We are agreeable to give them separate linguistic provinces and as they get them, we also stand to gain our Tamil province. If the Kerala and Karnataka friends feel that they should form an All-Kerala and an All-Karnataka province, certainly we ought to respect their sentiments and we wish them joy. We do not stand against anybody in forming his own Province. If you want the formation of linguistic provinces, you must have friendly discussions for such a formation. There is no use of adopting subterfuges. The Tamilians have no objection to others getting their linguistic provinces. We only object when you trench on our Province. You want to take Madras; you want to take away portions of North Arcot district which have become part of Chittoor district. We object to that. The whole of the old North Arcot district must be a Tamil Province. That is all our objection. When we have achieved our Tamil Province complete and whole, we have no mind to drive out our United Kerala or Karnataka friends from us. We will certainly welcome them unless they themselves are going out. We will not ask them to go. They will be our brothers and they will have all the citizen rights. Even our Andhra friends are welcome in our midst and they all will have citizen rights. Only when you claim Madras as your capital we stand on our rights. That is all I want to say to the Hon. the Finance Minister for his reference to the linguistic formation of the Provinces.

“I want to make a reference to food control, and the food situation. I always felt that the removal of control of food should have been the last thing to come. All other controls ought to have been removed much earlier than food control. Why continue the control on firewood? The Hon. the Finance Minister was emphatic that the control on firewood would not be removed till March 1949. What is the benefit of firewood control now? It only benefits a few officials and merchants. After all casuarina firewood sells at Rs. 50 per ton and other woods at Rs. 45. Of course the Government gives some subsidies. Subsidy or no subsidy, the control price of casuarina is Re. 1-4-0 per gundu and the blackmarket price is not more than Rs. 50 per ton. After all what is the benefit of this control? Why continue this control? Is it only to benefit some officials who are in charge of this department? You may as well retrench the officials of that department. Similarly I would urge for the removal of paper control. The other day the Industries Minister replied that he had written to the Government of India and was awaiting their reply and let us hope that paper control will be removed soon. Now paper control is not working well, the fuel control is not working well and the food control is not

4th March 1948] [Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar]

working well. If we are not able to control these controls let us remove them. As to the kerosene control I have been asking the Collector about this and he was telling me that four bottles were being supplied to the people in the villages per month, but the villagers are complaining to me that three-fourth or one bottle is being supplied to them. In my district kerosene is being sold at Rs. 12 per tin in the blackmarket. I do not know of other districts.

" Then, Sir, about the control of petrol I do not bother myself much. This was introduced during war time and I think this may also go now unless exigencies of the situation in North India necessitate its continuance.

" I now come to liquid fuel. From the Commencement of the war when they controlled all the articles, it is easily imaginable as to why they did not control this article because some foreign oil magnates did not want it. What is the result? From the commencement of the war large quantities of liquid fuel were imported into this country and were hoarded up, and there was no fixity of prices at that time. Now when the oil is not freely coming and it is not available as it was previously, they sell it at very high prices. The oil is brought during nights and distributed in the night itself. It is selling at double the previous rate. The villagers are suffering owing to want of rainfall and on account of famine conditions. Government are trying to get food for them from North India, and other foreign countries like Argentina and Brazil. Why not try to grow more food in your own country? There are number of wells in my district and districts like North Arcot. But the water in wells is at such a very low depth that you cannot easily bale it, because the cattle that are necessary for such hardwork are sold at very high prices, and they are not available to the poor ryots. Therefore the only thing that could be done is to pump out water. Engines and pumps are being sold at very high price because every commission agent takes his share of profit and when they reach the ryots, they will have to pay double the original price. If Government take some interest in this matter and give us machinery and liquid fuel, a lot of rice can be produced in our own country, so that you need not import or subsidise. After all you are not getting good rice from outside, but only very rotten rice. People are prepared to pay a little more price to good locally produced rice than for the imported rice. That is the position. Sometime ago rice was selling in Madras at the blackmarket price of Rs. 1-8-0 per measure, but now the blackmarket price is Re. 0-14-0 and Re. 0-15-0. The prices are tending to go down. Why not remove ration? Nobody subsists at 8 ounces per day, and so they purchase in blackmarket to make both ends meet. In order to supplement their food they purchase from blackmarket. If you remove the control it will be an open market. Allow the merchants in districts and the city to come out and purchase rice in the open market and sell the same in open market. Remove all the inter-district and inter-provincial transport restrictions.

[Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar] [4th March 1948]

4 p.m. "So, Sir, if you decontrol rice, then there won't be any black-market, but only open market. If you remove these inter-provincial and inter district controls and allow the merchants to go and purchase rice anywhere as they like and do business in the city, good rice will be available to the citizens of Madras at a reasonable cost. That is my suggestion in regard to food control and the way in which ration and control have to be removed. Never think of reintroducing control under any circumstances.

"Then, Sir, I do not know what the Industries Minister is doing. I do not know how much quota of iron and steel he is getting and how he is distributing it. The agriculturists are not able to get the iron and steel required for their purposes. No doubt, the Agricultural Department professes to supply iron and steel to the ryots, but we are not getting them in a proper measure. Besides that, Sir, I have been urging on the Government to get us at controlled rates dynamos and pumps for irrigation purposes, but they are not available and they are selling them at high cost. The Industries Minister can now import more of iron and steel and give them to manufacturers of pumps and dynamos to manufacture them and supply them at favourable rates to the ryots. That is the only thing they can do in the circumstances.

"Coming to the Director of Industries, I do not know what he is doing and what industries he is directing. I ask, why not he start some of these industries, to make machinery and small things like that which the ryot may need with the available iron and steel? That has to be done.

"Sir, I want to say one or two words about co-operation. These are days of co-operation and everywhere we hear of co-operation and the co-operative effort must be made in respect of agriculture also so as to have co-operative marketing for this and other articles produced by the agriculturist. No doubt, co-operation is good, but the officials who manage the organisation and members who have to carry out the movement must be good and sincere men. Any movement depends for its success on the personnel of it. If the persons are not sincere and if they are selfish-minded and if they want to make as much as they can out of the movement for themselves, then co-operation is bound to fail. So, Sir, if co-operation is to succeed there must be good personnel for managing these institutions. We have already the Provincial Co-operative Bank, the Central Banks and several other banks, but what are they doing? Recently the Government—I do not know whether it is the Congress Government or the Advisers' Government—appointed an Enquiry Committee to go into the working of the banks in Ravalaseema area and that committee have made enquiries and reported to the Government. It is long since this report has reached the Government and I do not know what the Government are doing with that report and how are they going to carry out the suggestions made in that report. Sir, I understand that this committee has stated that the banks in Ravalaseema area are lending to the ryots at rates varying from 5 to 8 per cent. Why are they

4th March 1948] [Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar]

charging such a high rate of interest when they themselves get from the Provincial Co-operative Bank at 3 per cent interest? The Enquiry Committee also stated that the much-maligned money lenders are lending at 6 per cent while these co-operative banks are lending between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 per cent. Is it a proper state of affairs, I ask, for a Government clinging to that rate? Cannot they get from the co-operatives banks at a cheaper rate than the $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 per cent? Government must look into the matter and remedy this state of affairs. (At this stage the Deputy President occupied the Chair.)

"The Enquiry Committee have also suggested that these district banks must be abolished and branches of the Provincial Co-operative Bank may be set up in every district to give loans to the ryots at a cheap rate of interest. I do not know what the Government are going to do to give effect to that suggestion."

"Sir, another suggestion of that committee seems to be that the unlimited liability co-operative societies must be abolished, because many co-operative credit societies have failed on account of this unlimited liability. One man who is substantial if he gets into the meshes of the unlimited liability concern nobody comes near it. That is the position today and I do not know what the Government are going to do with regard to that. They are asking the opinion of these banks themselves and some of the directors of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, but I do not know if these people will recommend impartially to the Government what to do. In regard to these unlimited liability concerns, some of the people who are going to consider the matter, I am told, have turned down the proposals of the Enquiry Committee and as they are not themselves members of any of these unlimited liability companies they can easily say they must exist. That is the position and unless the Hon. Minister for Co-operation probes into the matter and renders justice to the recommendations of the Committee nothing will be done. Sir, Co-operation must be based on sound lines so that the primary borrower will be able to get loans at a cheaper rate than he is likely to get elsewhere."

"Then, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister has stated in his Budget speech that he has allotted 50 lakhs for remission of kist in 1948-49 and another 20 lakhs for remissions in 1947 and he rejoices over it. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: I have not rejoiced over it, Sir.) Very well, that will be better mercy. So, Sir, the total amount comes to 70 lakhs for remissions. I do not know whether this 70 lakhs will suffice to meet this failure of monsoons and famine conditions that are prevailing now. And then, Sir, is this remission managed in a proper manner. I understand that already Government have issued orders to stop collections in February and that it should begin only in March. That is no doubt good as far as it goes. But I understand from the revenue officials in the taluks that they are instructing the village officers to collect at 12 annas in the rupee in March—6 annas for February and 6 annas in the rupee for March together—and the remaining

[Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar] [4th March 1948]

4 annas in April. I ask, Sir, does it really carry out the intentions of the Government? It would be proper, if you have stopped collections in February, to begin collections in March at 6 annas for March, 6 annas for April and the balance for May. The officials should not be permitted to take the initiative on themselves and issue orders according to their wishes. Then again, I understand the revenue officials are issuing orders to the village officials to collect the whole of the kist for *savi* lands in March. Agriculturists have ploughed their lands with great difficulty; they have thrown all the seeds in the fields and spent much of their money in weeding also and then the monsoon has failed and the crops have become *savi* which the cattle have grazed. No doubt the Government have kindly issued orders to give remission to the ryots, but will it be just or honest to allow the revenue officials to collect these amounts for *savi* lands also, during March and April. So, if remission is made to adjust the remitted amounts in the next year's kist, one year after, is it justice, is it equity, is it right I ask this House, to allow the revenue officials to collect all the remittable amounts and then keep them in the Treasury for next year's adjustment? It is not right and I hope the Hon. the Revenue Minister will look into the matter and issue definite orders at an early date so that it may not be too late.

"Coming to the Bonus scheme, I have always been against this bonus. I have been urging on the Government not to have sanctioned any bonus at all. It is just like a poor man getting alms from the rich man. Why should we have this bonus at all. We toil in the field, we produce food-stuffs and sell in the market and if the agriculturist cannot meet his agricultural expenses by the sale of his produce, the Government must come forward and increase the basic price of the produce and not give us doles in the shape of bonus. After all, are they giving the bonus properly? No. The first bonus sanctioned in May was given only in July and the second bonus was given in October. Then again it takes a long time before the ryot gets it and this can be proved by a reference to the records with the officials. The Prakasam Ministry sanctioned that Rs. 15 may be given for each acre cultivated with short term crop. It happened that though the agriculturists cultivated the lands, they did not get this bonus but the mirasdars got it through the connivance of the officials and village officers. In one village I know 65 acres of uncultivated land has earned a bonus of nearly one thousand rupees and it was divided between the officials. The Treasury was opened after dark in the night and the money was taken out and divided. I do not know if this was repeated in any other place."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Will the hon. Member give the name of the Treasury so that Government may take such action as they deem fit?"

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"In one instance when I gave the name of the person, my hon. Friend, Mr. Adityan took cudgels against me and so I am not prepared to

4th March 1948] [Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar]

give the name. The Hon. the Revenue Minister knows the name. So, Sir, I would advise not to give bonus hereafter but you should increase the basic price if you can and then gradually the prices will tend to go down as soon as you decontrol the rations."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"Why not the hon. Member take this House into his confidence and give us the name?"

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Not necessary. I wish to narrate, Mr. President, one instance regarding the Public Health and Agriculture Departments. In a conversation, one friend said that the Health Department is a waste and that need not exist and another joined by saying that Agriculture Department is also of that category and that, therefore, both departments could be abolished. When complaints are made against the Police, we do not say that they must be abolished; but try to rectify it and to make the people honest and sincere in the discharge of their duties. Similarly, I am one of those who want to retain them but they must be made more active and energetic in attending to the needs of the agriculturists and advise them how to grow more ears of corn than they are now producing. The Public Health Department is also needed. I only referred to what happened during the course of a conversation between friends. 4-15 p.m.

"Regarding the Transport Department, I wish to trace the history to the days of the Adviser Regime. They issued a G.O. that only fleet owners owning more than 20 buses can run a route and in accordance with that order, many an individual bus-owner had to sell away his buses to the fortunate few who were able to possess monopoly of routes. What happened was passengers suffered; there was inordinate over-loading and along with that a doubling of rates and insult to the passengers by conductors and drivers. When the Congress Government came to power last April, they issued a G.O. that persons owning three buses can run a route and it was a healthy reform and competition alone could keep the drivers and conductors under control. There was healthy competition and the passengers were contented. But suddenly for what reason I do not know, this G. O. was modified to the effect that when new routes are opened, or new men put up their buses, the convenience of the fleet owner must be consulted and if he objects, Government may reject the application. I do not see why the counter-mandating G.O. should have been issued last year."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"It is your Government."

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"It is my Government and your Government also."

"I am glad that my hon. Friend Dr. John is now the Leader of the Opposition and is occupying the front opposition seat. (An hon. Member: Not to-day but only to-morrow.) That does not alter the position. The Opposition Leader is always likely to occupy the Treasury Benches when occasion arises. So this Government is as much my Government as his."

[Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudalar] [4th March 1948]

"The Transport Department must be overhauled and proper orders must be passed so as to meet the convenience of the travelling public and not the convenience of fleet-owners or individual bus-owners.

"I would urge upon the Hon. Minister for Local Boards to bring in the Panchayat Bill and form new panchayats which are much needed in the villages. There were something like the panchayats in the villages, namely, the Village Food Committees but they were abolished by Government on the recommendation of Collectors and the Collectors relied upon the reports of their subordinates who were prejudiced against these committees from the beginning, in interests best known to themselves. The panchayats are to be formed and I hope the Bill will come in early.

"The Minister must decide the policy regarding district boards and it must have to be stated whether they have to be re-constituted or given the go-bye. My own individual opinion and sincere opinion is that the district boards may go. We can have a network of municipalities and panchayats in the Province and that will be enough for our purpose. The panchayats shall manage elementary education and the Government can manage high school education; district boards are not needed. Roads have been taken up by the Highways Department but regarding the village roads nobody takes care of them, neither the Highways nor the district boards and it is virtually a no-man's land. If the district boards go, the Highways Department will be compelled to take charge of village roads.

"The allotment for basic education is good so far as it goes; but it is not enough. It must advance by strides. It was found on all hands that the present education, elementary education and secondary education, has failed and I think the education expert imported from England, I think it is Mr. Champion, in his report on the reform of education has mentioned the basic education scheme. Our friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao does not know what basic education is; he asked the same question last year during the budget discussion and I replied to him and this time also he has put that question. Whatever it is, I would advise him to read the Champion Report and what he says about basic education. Because Champion referred to basic education, it did not find favour with the Director of Public Instruction and it has not found favour with the Senate and the Syndicate of the Madras University. Basic education was anathema to the Advisers and the University and the Director of Public Instruction turned it down. I do not know if the Hon. Minister for Education follows the Director of Public Instruction. I do not think he will. He has taken up basic education and the Hon. Finance Minister has allotted him money for the same but it is not enough and that is my complaint. He says he has not got personnel, trained teachers to introduce basic education. Very well. Basic education may take some time; let it take five or ten years; never mind; but I ask: Why are you running side by side the elementary education training school; you can straightaway abolish this and save some money.

4th March 1948] [Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar]

What is the need for training two sets of teachers? We have the opinion of experts that the old elementary trained teachers are not good; it is a failure as it were. If some child goes up to a high school or a college, it is in spite of the teachers. Elementary education is not good; abolish it and wait till you get trained basic education teachers to open more schools; for the existing schools you appoint untrained teachers. Already there are thousands of untrained teachers that are teaching and there may be some more thousands of them to carry on elementary education. That is my contention and I hope Government will take up my advice honestly and sincerely given. To run two sets of training schools—for basic education on the one side and elementary education on the other—is just like programming for khadi and also encouraging mills side by side. It is undesirable.

“ We must advance khadi. We are all witnessing what kind of strikes are being organized mostly in the interests of labour leaders whatever colour they may be of; and the interests of labourers are not cared for but it is only in the interests of the labour leaders and retention of their leadership that strikes are declared and that is the prime motive and strikes are going galore and Government take the abuse for the strikes and capitalists also. My feeling is that in course of time all these mills will close and no labourer will go and capitalists will not be able to run mills and khadi alone will answer the needs of cloth for the province. If Government are not alert from now on, people will suffer. People also must begin to spin and get their yarn made into cloth. Otherwise they will have to go without cloth.

“ My next submission, Sir, is about item XXXVIII in the Budget, ‘Commuted value of Pensions’. The first Congress Ministry in 1937 refused to provide anything for it and the then Premier, Rajaji, put a stop to it. Pensioners must get their monthly payments alone and they cannot get the commuted value of pensions. That I think was the decision arrived at by the first Congress Ministry. Our Finance Minister and several other Ministers have been Ministers in the old Ministry also. They must have held consultations and come to that decision in 1937. What has happened now to accept the commuted value of pensions and to include a demand by way of a token demand of a hundred rupees? Have the Ministry changed the policy of the first Ministry? May I then ask what is the necessity for it. I fail to see why they should have changed the policy.

“ During the first Congress ministry with Rajaji at the head they decided that re-settlements are unjust and that ryots should not be burdened with re-settlement rates. So they decided upon giving them relief to the extent of seventy lakhs of rupees a year by remitting re-settlement rates. We have got remission to the tune of seventy lakhs of rupees and each district got the benefit of remission of re-settlement rates. We got it for three years. Our Hon. Finance Minister was also a Minister in that Ministry and

[Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar] [4th March 1948]

4-30
P.m.

he must have been consulted by the Premier and he must have agreed to it. That Ministry went out of office for the sake of freedom and they were succeeded by the Adviser Government. They promptly put a stop to it and we have had full sides collected. I think we have no right to claim it. This is the second budget that we are discussing and I do not know what prompted the Ministry to ignore the relief to ryots which they agreed to when Rajaji was the Premier. Having come to a united decision on the matter, when the Congress Ministers have again come to power, they are still collecting at the old rates. Is it right? That relief was given when there was no famine. You must give the ryots relief for *savi*. I urged the Ministry to reconsider the matter. You are more or less agreed to give dearness allowance, house allowance and increase in the basic pay to the non-gazetted officers. You are giving all sorts of enhancements to the teachers, labourers and scavengers. Have the ryots become so despicable that they do not deserve your sympathy?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We give them better price."

* SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"You give them better price only when they produce. Are you giving them compensation for the loss of seeds and for the money that they have spent on weeding, etc., when there is failure of crop? You do nothing of the kind. I leave the matter to the Ministers. Let them give relief or let them not do it. I do not mind."

"Much was said in this House about the separation of the judiciary from the executive. I have no doubt that the separation will come, if not earlier, at least a little later. I do not want to labour that point."

"I am insistent on the abolition of the Revenue Board. It is a longstanding demand of the people. The Revenue Board is no good; all progressive schemes find their burial place in it. No other province has got a Revenue Board. Only this benighted Madras Province has got it. Why are you allowing it to continue? The very Congressmen carrying on this Government are committed to the abolition of the district boards and there is an omnibus resolution of the Congress from the year 1900 or so. Abolition of the Revenue Board will also reduce the expenditure. You will have to find some other agency to take its place, but that will not cost you as much as the Revenue Board. This aspect also has to be considered and the reform should be brought about."

"The Chair remarked that there was no opposition to the Government. Though I am a member of the Government, not as a Minister on the Treasury Bench but as a member belonging to their party, I thought I can lay before this Government some of the grievances of the ryots, though it amounts to caustic criticism against them, in the hope that they will rectify them in time. Sir, I have done."

4th March 1948]

SRI NADIMPALLI RAMABHADRARAJU :—“ అధ్యక్ష మహాశయా, గౌరవ గౌరవ సోదరి సభ్యులారా ; మన ఆర్థిక శాఖామంత్రిలు బడ్జెటును చక్కగా తయారుచేసి, దానిలో అనేక రకములుగా అనేక వసులకు డబ్బు వినియోగించ దలచినందులకు నా ఆభివందనములు.

“ గాంధీమహాత్ముని నిర్మాణకార్యక్రమ విధానాలలో దేశ సౌభాగ్యము నిమిత్తము గ్రామసౌభాగ్యము నిమిత్తము అనేక విధానాలను, ఆ యావసులను ఎట్లా చెయ్యాలో మొదలగు విషయాలను తెలియజేసియున్నారు. ఈ వసులను కొద్దికొద్దిగానే చేయవలసినవిగా చేయదలచినారు కాని, పూర్తిగా ఆ కార్యక్రమాన్ని అమలుచేయుటలేదు. ఈ నిర్మాణ కార్యక్రమాన్ని పూర్తిగా అమలు జరిపితేనే కాని గ్రామాలు అభివృద్ధిచెందడము, రైతుస్థితి బాగు పడడం జరగదు.

“ గాంధీమహాత్ముడు 2, 3 నెలలకు పోతారనగా ఆయన దేశములో అప్పుడు అమలులో వున్నటువంటి కంప్లెట్లు పోవాలని ఎంతో వాదించారు. వారి అభిప్రాయానుగుణంగా ఆవార పదార్థాలపై కంప్లెట్లును తొలగించారుకాని రాష్ట్రంలో కొన్ని పెద్ద పట్టణాలలో ఈ కంప్లెట్లువల్ల రేపనింగు యింకా వున్నది. ఈ కంప్లెట్లు రేపనింగువల్ల ప్రజలు చాలా యిబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి వీటిని ఎంతవ్వనగా రద్దు చేస్తే అంతమందిదని నా అభిప్రాయము.

“ గాంధీగారు ఖద్దరు ఉత్పత్తి Village reconstruction, Harijan uplift మొదలైనటువంటి విషయాలలో కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వములవారు అత్యంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసినవి చెప్పినప్పటికినీకూడా ఈ విషయములలో వని సకమముగా జరుగుటలేదని నా భావము.

“ఈ బడ్జెటు ప్రసంగములో మంత్రిగారు పలుమాట్లు గ్రామ సౌభాగ్యమే దేశసౌభాగ్యమని చెప్పి యున్నారుకాని అగ్రామాదుల గురించి గ్రామములలోని ప్రజలను గురించి వారిమంచి చెడ్డలను గురించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనుటలేదని నా అభిప్రాయము.

“ కృషిలో నాస్తి దుష్పీక్షం ” అని అన్నారు. మనదేశం industrial country కాదు, ముఖ్యంగా agricultural country అందు వల్ల దేశం బాగుపడాలంటే కర్షకుని స్థితి బాగుపడాల కర్షకులు బాగుపడాలంటేవారికి అవసరమైన వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు వసుసంపద, వ్యవసాయానికి అనువైన భూమి, నాగుకు కావలసిన నీటి సౌకర్యాలు ఉండాలి.

“ కాని ఈ నాటి పరిస్థితులను చూడండి. ఇనుమును కంప్లెట్లు చేశారు. దీని వల్ల గ్రామాదులలో వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు రొరకటంలేదు పనిముట్లు లేకుండా వ్యవసాయంచేయడం బహు కష్టం. మరొక విషయం చూడండి. ఇదివరలో రూ. 100, రూ. 200, లకు వచ్చే ఎడ్లజత ఈ రోజున రూ. 1,000, రూ. 1,200, రూ. 1,300, లకు అమ్మబడుతోంది. ఏ రైతు యింత హెచ్చు ధరలను పెట్టి ఎడ్లనుకొని వ్యవసాయం సాగించగలడో గమనించండి.

“ దీనికికోడు యిప్పుడు ఋతువర్షాలు (seasonal rains) సరిగా కురియుట లేదు. సకాలంలో వర్షాలు లేక, అకాలంలో అతివృష్టివల్ల రైతు పంటలు పాడై చెబ్బి లింతున్నాడు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు మనకు వున్నటువంటి పనులలోని నీటిని వ్యవసాయ నిమిత్తము కాలువలు ద్వారా ప్రవహించేటట్లు, అవసరమైన నీటిని (మురుగును) పోవునట్లు చూడుటకుగాను irrigation project, drainage schemes కు కొంచము హెచ్చు శ్రద్ధవహిస్తేనేగాని రైతులలోకము బాగుపడదని నా నమ్మకము.

[Sri Nadimpalli Ramabhadraraju] [4th March 1948]

“క్రిందటి మాటు జనుకు విత్తనాల ధరలు వివిధంగా పెరిగిపోయినది. రైతులు ఎంత బాధపడింది ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించాలి. ప్రభుత్వంవారు బస్తా జనపవిత్రనాల ధర యా 30 లని కంట్రోలు చేసారు. కాని ధర యా 220 ల వరకు పెరిగింది. ఇటువంటి వాటిని ప్రభుత్వంవారి check చేయకపోతే రైతుగతి అధ్వాన్నమై పోతుంది.

“ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రజల అభివృద్ధిలను, సలహాలను తీసుకొనడం చాలా మంచిది. ఇందుకుగాను అప్పుడప్పుడు మంత్రులు జిల్లాలలో సంచారముచేసి ప్రజల స్థితి గతులను గమనించి, గ్రామాదులలో జరిగే అక్రమాలను తొలగించడానికి సర్వవిధాల ప్రయత్నాలు చేస్తే బాగుంటుంది.

“ఈ నాడు గ్రామాదులలో రైతులకు కావలసిన సరుకులను supply చేయటానికి Co-operative Societies లేవు. వ్యవసాయం నిమిత్తం అప్పులు యిచ్చే సహకార బాంకులు లేవు. ఇందువలన రైతు వ్యవసాయ పెట్టుబడుల నిమిత్తం విపాకముకారు ఐడ్లవో నూటికి నెలకు యా 1-0-0, 1-4-0 లు వడ్డీలకో డబ్బు తెచ్చుకొనవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. ఈ విషయంలో రైతులకు చాలా యిబ్బందులున్నాయి. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు గ్రామాదులలో సహకార బ్యాంకులను స్థాపించే విషయంలో శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవాలి. ఈ కష్టముకో ఈ ప్రసక్తి లేదు.

“ఈ రోజున గ్రామాదులలో వైద్యసౌకర్యం సరిగ్గా లేదు. Rural Dispensaries లేవు ఉన్నవాటిలో ఔషధాలు చాలా తక్కువగా వుంటున్నాయి. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి.

“గ్రామాదులలో రోడ్లు లేవు. ఉన్న రోడ్లుకూడా సరిఅయిన మరమ్మత్తు లేక పాడైపోయినాయి. ఈ మధ్య Highways department వారు చాలా రోడ్లు తీసుకొని బాగుపరచడానికి హెచ్చుగా డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నప్పటికి కూడా చాలాచోట్ల రోడ్లు అధ్వాన్నపరిస్థితులలో వున్నాయి. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి.

“హెచ్చు ఆహార ధాన్యాలు పండించాలంటేను, వ్యవసాయం బాగుపడాలంటేను హెచ్చుగా నీటి సదుపాయాలు లేనివడంలో వివిధమైన ప్రయత్నాలుండు వుండదు. Grow More Food Campaign సరిగ్గా కొనసాగదు. కాబట్టి Post-war reconstruction Schemes ను వెంటనే ఆచరణలో పెట్టాలి. ఈ Schemes ను అమలు జరిపే విషయాలలో కొన్ని ప్రదేశాలను ఆశ్రయించేయవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు జిల్లాలలోని అధికారులు శాసనసభసభ్యుల సలహాలకు వివిధమైన ప్రాముఖ్యము యిచ్చుటలేదు. వీరికొక Statute వున్నట్లు లేదు. వారు యిచ్చే సలహాలను జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగాని, డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరుగాని పాటించడం లేదు. ఈ నాడు మనకు స్వతంత్రం వచ్చింది. ఇప్పుడు కూడా ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు నిరంకుశంగా వుండటం చాలా అశ్రద్ధగా వున్నది. ఈ విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించి ఈ నిరంకుశ విధానాలను మార్చుచేయించవలసినదిగా నా కోరిక.

“Harijan uplift అని అన్నారు. ఇందుకుగాను ఒక కోటి రూపాయలు నిరుదే ప్రత్యేకింపబడినాయి. ఈ కోటి రూపాయలను వివిధంగా వినియోగించ దలచినది నాకు తెలియటలేదు. కొన్నికొన్ని చోట్ల హరిజన్ హాస్టల్లు Harijan hostels కు గ్రాంట్లు యిచ్చుచున్నట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది. ఇందులో అనేక అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నట్లు నేను కూడా వక్కాణించి వెలుతున్నాను. ఈ Harijan hostels కు వున్న వాటికి లేనివాటికి కూడా డబ్బు యిచ్చున్నారని వింటున్నాము. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు విచారణ చేయించవలసినదిగా నా అభిప్రాయం.

4th March 1948] [Sri Nadimpalli Ramabhadraraju]

“ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం Grow More Food Campaign కు గాను అనేక లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నారు. దీనివలన అనుకున్నంత పని జరుగుటలేదని నాకు బాగుగా తెలుసును. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తింపజేస్తాను.

“ఈ వ్యాస మనము అధికారోత్పత్తి చేయాలని అంటున్నారు. కావలసినంత నీటి వనరులు వుంటేనే కాని అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి కొనసాగదు. ఇందుకుగాను దేశంలో వున్న చాలా నదులలోని నీటిని సక్రమంగా వినియోగించుకోవాలి. పెద్దపెద్ద Irrigation Scheme లను అమలు జరిపించాలి. పెద్దపెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టులను కట్టాలి.

“ఉపాచారణగా రామచంద్రాగిరి ప్రాజెక్టు విషయం చూడండి. ఇప్పటికే మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి investigation జరుగుతోంది. ఇంతవరకు ఏమిచేయదలచినది తెలియటలేదు. ఈ సంవత్సరం టాకెంటులో token grant రూ. 100 లు యిచ్చారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు కొద్దికాలంలో పూర్తిచేయడం వల్ల రాష్ట్రానికి కాకుండా పొందూ దేశానికి థాప్స్యం supply చేయగలమని నా నమ్మకము.

“మొదటలో ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణానికి రూ. 60 కోట్లు, 70 కోట్లు వడుతుందని అంచనావేశారు. కాని ఈ నాడు ఎస్టిమేట్లు రూ. 130 కోట్లు వరకు పెరిగిపోయాయి. ఈ విధంగా చేస్తుంటే ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు సంగతి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏమి చేయదలచారో నాకు తెలియదు. నామెట్లుకు నాకు చాలా బాధగా వున్నది. అందువల్ల Provincial Government వారుకాకపోతే నా సలహా Central Government వారికి ఈ విషయంలో కలుగజేసుకొని ఈ Project నిర్మాణాన్ని త్వరలో పూర్తిచేయడం అత్యవసరము. అందుచే అధిక ఖర్చుకొని ఈ విషయంలో తగినంత శ్రద్ధ వహించవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను.

“తరువాత సంగమేశ్వరం ప్రాజెక్టు, గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టులకు investigation త్వరలో పూర్తిచేయించి Project ల నిర్మాణము కొనసాగించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టులను త్వరలో నిర్మాణము చేయించవలసినదని దైవాన్ని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

“మరొక విషయం. నా Constituency ఆయిన East Godavari జిల్లాలో ఆలమారు Bridge నిర్మాణము Post-war reconstruction Programme లో చేర్చబడి ఉన్నది. ఈ బ్రిడ్జికి ఇదివరలో foundation stone వేశారేమో కూడా కాని యిద్దం రావడంవల్ల వదిలిపోయింది. కాని యిద్దం ముగిసిపోయి ఘమారు కి చిండ్లెని అపని ప్రారంభించడలేదు. Provincial Government వారు ఈ బ్రిడ్జి నిర్మాణాన్ని Central Government వారికి recommend చేసినట్లు, Central Government వారు ఈ బ్రిడ్జి నిర్మాణానికి అంగీకరించినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. కాబట్టి ఈపనిని తొందరగా take up చేసి వంశన త్వరలో పూర్తిచేయించవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“మొదటిట్లా ప్రాంతము. అక్కడ రహదారి సౌకర్యాలు చాలాతక్కువ. ఎక్కడకు వెళ్లాలన్న బస్లలో వెళ్లాలి. కాని ఈ మధ్యన మా ప్రాంతంలో ఒక Bus transport company ఏర్పడినది. ఈ కంపెనీకి route లు యివ్వవలసినదిగా Transport Minister గారిని అడుగుతున్నాను.

“మరొక విషయం. మా అమలాపురంలో ఒక పెద్ద High School వున్నది. ఈ High School లో వున్నంతవంది విద్యార్థులు, మన presidency లో. ఏ యితర

[Sri Nadimpalli Ramabhadraraju] [4th March 1948]

High School లోను లేరిని వింటాము. ఈ విషయం అనేక మాట్లాడుతూ అవగాహన పెంచుకొని గాంధీ జైలుకు వెళ్ళుతున్నాము. కాబట్టి అమలాపురంలో ఒక కాలేజీని స్థాపించే విషయం చేయవలసినదిగా Education Minister గారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“Public Works మంత్రిగారు మాజిల్లాలో పర్యటన చేయటానికి వచ్చినప్పుడు అనేక సార్లు రైతులు నీటి వసతులకై ఎంత బాధపడుతున్నది చెప్పినాము. ఇప్పుడు Seasonal rains సరిగా కురియుట లేదు. గోదావరిలో మేటలు వేసినవి. Water-supply సరిగా కావటం లేదు. Grow More Food, Grow More Food అంటున్నారు. కాని నీటి సమస్యాలూ సరిగా కలుగజేయడం ఎక్కువ అహారం వండించడం ఎల్లాగో అర్థం కావటం లేదు. కాబట్టి గోదావరి మేటలు తప్పించి సరికొత్త Water-supply అనుసంధానించేయవలసినదని Public Works మంత్రిగారిని మరల మరల అడుగుతున్నాను.

“నా Constituency రెవిన్యూ మినిస్టరుగారి Constituency కూడాను. అక్కడ Island Polavaram అనేచోట ఎకరానికి రూ 10-8-0 లు దగ్గరనుంచి రూ 12 లు వరకు వస్తున్నది. ఇంత పెద్ద రేట్లు తగ్గించమని రైతులు అర్జీలు యిచ్చుతున్నారు కాని ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు యింతవరకు వర్య తీసుకోవడం లేదు. హాస్టాస్పదము.

“మరొక విషయం. ఇప్పుడు మన రాష్ట్రంలో కర్షణము Industries చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. ఉన్న చోట్ల పెద్ద పెద్ద industries ను జాతీయం nationalize చేసి ప్రజలకు సహాయపడవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వమువారిని అడుగుతున్నాను.

“ఇంతకుముందు మన మంత్రులు నాయకులు, పెద్దలు అయినటువంటి ముత్తరంగ మొదలియ్యగారు linguistic provinces విషయమై మాట్లాడుతూ తమిళులకు ఆంధ్రులు స్నేహితులని అందరూ కలసి మెలసి భుండాలని, మద్రాసు తమిళపట్టణమని అది ఆంధ్రులకు రాదని, ఆంధ్రులు యిక్కడకు వచ్చిభండవస్తువని అన్నారు. కాని నేను వారిని నాదగ్గరకు వచ్చిభండమంటున్నాను. మద్రాసు నాదని అనగలవాణ్ణి. అయితే తమిళులనూకూడా యిక్కడే భండమంటున్నాను. ఉభయాలకు మద్రాసు అనుభవిద్దామని నేను అంటున్నాను. మిత్రులు జయరామ రెడ్డిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ ఆంధ్రులు ఎంత త్వరగా విడిపోతే అంత సంతోషిస్తామని అన్నారు. కాని వారు ఒక విషయం మరచిపోయి భుంటారు. వారుకూడా ఒకప్పుడు ఆంధ్రులే కాని ఈ నాడు వారు రామనాథపురం జిల్లాలో భున్నం మాత్రంచేత ఆంధ్రులు కాకపోరు. ఇది వారు మాట్లాడవలసిన మాటకాదు.

“మన మండరము గాంధీ మహాత్ముని అనుచరులమని, జాతీయతచేబాటు భండవూడదని ఉపన్యాసాలుచేస్తూ, Tamilians అని, ఆంధ్రులని, బ్రాహ్మణులని, బ్రాహ్మణేతరులని విభేదాలు చేయుట చాలా పొరపాటు. ఈ వివాదాలను పరిష్కారము వివిధంగా చేసుకోవాలి మనకు గాంధీగారు తెలియజేశారు. అవిధంగానే మనం అందరం అవరించవలసినదని చెబుతూ నా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని ముగిస్తున్నాను.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.